

East vs. West



There's no difference in Men's styles, East, West, North or South. A difference in climate may call for different weights in garments, but that's all.

Friend Made Clothes

are in just as good taste on the streets of New York, Frisco, Seattle, or New Orleans as they are right here. They are made in the center of the United States and are worn in every state in the Union by men who appreciate good clothes.

Berea, **R. R. COYLE** Ky.
THE CLOTHIER

WOMEN TO CLEAN UP TOWN

The women's clubs of Berea have fallen in line with the spirit of progress which is animating our city, and have taken a place in the lead by inaugurating a "Cleaning-up Day" such as has helped greatly in the appearance of many other places. They have asked the City Council to set aside April 15 and 16 for this purpose, and to provide wagons which will on that day remove all refuse and carry it to some place where it can be dumped without becoming an eye-sore.

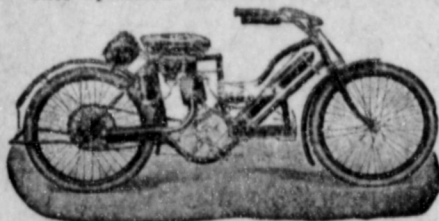
It is hoped and expected that before that day all store keepers and other citizens will clean up both the streets and yards, and have all refuse ready to be carted away, which will be done without cost to them.

This movement is one which has already proved its value in hundreds of cities, and which has the indorsement of the leading men. Mayor Gay has promised his influence for the accomplishment of the objects aimed at. Let's all get behind and push.

JUMP AT A GOOD THING

When Berea sees a good thing it is quick to "catch on," and the recent sudden popularity of the motorcycle here is proof of this. Almost unknown to our people a few weeks ago, the motor is now rapidly becoming the most popular form of conveyance for all men whose business or pleasure calls for the covering of considerable distances. With all the advantages of the automobile, except in the number it can carry, and with none of the disadvantages, the motor fills the needs of this part of the country to a "T," and intelligent men are quick to recognize it.

The chief credit for the introduction of these machines belongs to Codding and Canfield, of Berea, Central Kentucky distribution agents of the New Era Auto-Cycle Co., of Dayton, Ohio. They created a demand for this splendid machine which made it



THE NEW ERA MOTOR-CYCLE

worth while for the company to send down a demonstrator, who at once so fully proved the worth of the cycle that several orders were taken. Among the most valuable features of this machine, as distinct from all other wheels, are:—1 The two speed gear, which makes it possible to climb any hill which a horse and buggy can get up, and which adds greatly to the comfort of the rider and the economy of operation of the engine.—2 Free motor, allowing the hind wheel to be cut loose, thus saving greatly in wear on hills, etc.—3 Comfortable form seat, no saddle soreness, and in general the most simple, safe and easily operated machine on the market. For full information write Codding & Canfield, and don't get any other machine till you know what you are up to. Then you will get this.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Roosevelt and Pope Have Falling out
—Big Balloon Falls in Sea—Holy War Started by Mohammedans—Miners Quit Work—Indiana Republicans Against the Tariff.

ROOSEVELT AND THE POPE:—Ex-pres. Roosevelt will not call on the Pope during his visit in Rome. The announcement of this has caused the greatest excitement all over the world because of the exalted position of both men. Some time ago Pres. Roosevelt sent word that he would like to visit the Pope and the latter replied that he should be glad to see him, but that it was on condition that he did not do anything, such as Mr. Fairbanks had, which gave countenance to people of other religions in Rome. Mr. Roosevelt replied that he was sorry not to see the Pope, but could not allow himself to be dictated to. It seems likely that most Americans will agree with him.

BIG BALLOON LOST:—Three men were killed, and another badly injured during a balloon flight last week. The big balloon started from Stettin, Germany, during a heavy wind, and broke away before all was ready. It ran into various buildings, and was so damaged that it could not be controlled. It came down finally in the ocean, and two of the four passengers were caught under it and drowned. All on board were badly injured, and one has died since.

HOLY WAR STARTS:—The Holy War, as the Mohammedans call any war which is started by them for religious reasons, has been proclaimed by the Mad Mullah, of Arabia, and he has attacked some Christian tribes protected by the English. Thousands have been massacred and it is likely that England will have to go to war to protect her upper Egyptian provinces. Roosevelt has got out just in time.

MINERS STOP WORK:—Over 300,000 coal miners quit work last week, waiting for an increase in pay. They deny that they have struck, and certainly there has been no disorder. Some of the companies have allowed the increase and men are already beginning to go back to work. The Eastern Kentucky mines, where the unions are very weak, when there are any at all, have not been affected.

A RECORD MARCH:—The Government weather sharps, who can tell about the weather after it is over with, any way, report that the month which closed last week breaks all records. It is the warmest, as well as the driest March which has ever been recorded in the United States. The average temperature was eleven degrees above the usual, and there was four inches less rain fell than was to have been expected.

CONGER QUILTS TOO:—Senator Ben Conger, to whose revelations the bribe scandals in New York are due, has found his position among the "honest men" in the Senate so uncomfortable that he has been forced to

(Continued on fifth page.)

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT

The American people are enjoying today one of those rare exhibitions which comes when the well guarded lid on the kettle of political corruption gets tilted a little. Disagreements over the division of the spoils, an accidentally honest prosecuting officer, and a political jealousy stronger even than the love of the dollar, have in three different places led to revelations which have shocked the world. In each case has been shown the spectacle of money ruling, of men corrupt and corrupting laws, of trust betrayed and honor sold, of our boasted freedom bound hand and foot and delivered over by her natural protectors to her greatest enemies.

One great comfort to us in this situation has come from the human love of pointing the finger of scorn. We, in states where no scandal has arisen, take delight in thinking of our own honesty, and righteously condemn the weakness of those who have fallen. Let us enjoy it while we may.

The best horrible example is in New York state. The lesson there is plain. The people, as we can plainly see, are really to blame. They have been betrayed by their representatives, but they had been warned. The papers of the state have told the truth, time and again. Gov. Hughes has appealed often to the voters, letting them know the danger they were in, and in every way except by actual proof of the transfer of money, every voter of the state has been informed that the moneyed interests were controlling the legislature. And yet, with all this, the people have gone on, and elected the corrupt men. There has been no revolt from the party bosses, no struggling against the shackles. And if there had been a revolt, what would have been the result? What would happen, if, as is probable, the voters there turn to the Democrats this fall? It will only be exchanging one set of grafters for another. The interests control in both parties, they take no chances and have no foolish ideas about party loyalty. Their men will be on both tickets. As a sore voter once said, "If I have got to vote for a ——— I prefer to vote for my own ———." And so he voted for a proved grafter. He knew it didn't make any difference—he would be betrayed by either party. The trouble as Gov. Hughes puts it, is this:—

"The single aim of political corruptionists is to place in office men who will do their bidding, upon whom they can depend to further their interests. These generally are not party interests at all, but purely personal interests, and the stamp of the dollar is on most of them."

Read that over again. It is a clear statement of what is the matter with our politics today. There are great interests not always friendly to the people which can be helped or harmed by legislation or administration of the law. They have funds for the corruption of officers, and use them in such a way that, no matter which party wins, they will have tools of theirs in the offices. And the people, voting the straight party tickets, for the men nominated by the bosses to please these interests, surrender themselves to the spoilers.

Is there a remedy? Of course, for as the Good Book says, there is never a temptation but what there is a way of escape. There are several. If the voters refused to return to office men who had betrayed them, there would be relief, for politicians want to be re-elected. But the real place to hit at is the nominations. Under the "system" the bosses have developed, they control the nominations, and the voters cannot elect an honest man, because there are no honest men running. But the voters can take the control of the party into their own hands, they appear at the conventions and at the primary, and they can see that honest men are put up. If that is once done, corruption will disappear. And that is what New York has got to do. Plain, isn't it? What a wonder that those people there haven't done it long ago.

But hasn't it occurred to you that maybe, we here in Kentucky, are in the same box? "No proof," the politicians holler, of course, but there was no proof in New York, either, till this winter, and yet the thing has been going on for sixteen years. If we learn one lesson from the misfortunes of the Empire state, we ought to learn two, and understand that there is no safety just because there is "no proof."

As a matter of fact, there is every evidence that there is corruption, right here. The charge was made by a member of the Senate, and the evidence was never made public. The operations of the lobby are notorious, and lobbies usually use money. The interests of the people have been betrayed again and again by politicians of both parties, for there is no partisanship in graft. There is every evidence, the "no proof." That was what New York said, and now she is being held up to scorn the world over.

How long will it be before our turn comes? And are you and I and the other honest voters whose interests are being sold out, watching the nominations of the big men? And what will we say when the fellow in New York, a few years from now, says that we ought to have known? We are enjoying our sneer at New York today—are we taking care that New York will not have the last laugh?

DR. THOMSON RESIGNS

Pastor of Union Church and College Chapel Quits Work Here to Become Head of Lincoln Institute.

To the Members of the Union Church, Berea, Kentucky.

My dear People:

Most of you are familiar with the question which I have had under discussion for more than a year, whether to accept the position of Principal of Lincoln Institute or remain pastor of this Church.

At no time has there been in my heart any desire to leave my pastorate. There is no other work on earth that I love so well as that of the ministry. I have had other delightful pastorates, and it nearly broke the hearts of Mrs. Thomson and myself when you called us here, and the Lord said "Go." But never have we found anywhere else more loyal support, more enjoyable people or more satisfaction in our work than here in Berea, in connection with the Union Church.

When the Principalship of the Institute was first urged upon me, I refused to believe that the Lord wanted me to leave the line of work which for many years has been my joy. It seemed to me that I could say with the apostles, "It is not fit that I should forsake the word of God, and serve tables."

The matter, however, continued to

be pressed upon me. I earnestly endeavored to find some one else to be head of Lincoln Institute, but without success. I knew more of the affairs of the Institute than any one else. The time came when the Institute was like a ship in a storm, and it was no time to abandon it. That storm is by no means passed.

There has been no evident notification from the Lord that it was His will that we should leave Berea and undertake this new line of work; but the pressure from the colored people was constant, and it was the call of the needy, not to be ignored. The Louisville members of the Institute's Prudential Committee were almost if not quite as urgent as the colored people. I also found that many of my people here whose judgment I value highly, while expressing a most affectionate desire to have no change in the pastorate, yet seemed to see in the situation the call of the Lord to me.

One consideration, which induced us to leave our delightful pastorate in Lorain, O., and come to Berea, was the fact that ten men could be found for that position more easily than one for the Union Church of Berea. Now, in the same line, I am disposed to think that ten men can be more easily found for the pulpit than one to be the Principal of Lincoln Institute.

(Continued on fifth page.)

Your Checks are Receipts

"Pay as you go" is an excellent maxim provided you "pay-by-check." It's foolish to carry money on the person, except for the smallest purchases and incidentals, for aside from the care and inconvenience there is always the danger of theft or loss.

But with a check-book of this bank in your pocket the inconvenience and worry is eliminated. You write out a check for the exact amount of each purchase, your check-stub is a record for reference and the check itself will later be returned to you by the bank and may be retained as a receipt.

Some persons may think of the check account as being complicated. Nothing could be more simple, however. We keep books for you and there is a record for your every transaction.

Berea Bank & Trust Company

WM. H. PORTER, President

WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

Congress Loafing Along While Taft Dusts off Big Stick—President Getting Ready to Reply to Critics—Ballinger Bothered at Last by Being Called Shyster—News of the Capital.

Washington, D. C.,

April 2, 1910.

Our lovely spring weather seems to have had a good effect on Congress this week, and there has been less cussing and fighting than for some time back. This does not mean that there is permanent peace, but compared to the previous two weeks and considering all the facts, and making due allowance, and not being too critical, it has been peaceful—at least more peaceful.

The loudest holler has come from one R. Achilles Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior. For some time people have been speculating on the exact thickness of his hide, and now they have the answer. He went stand for being called a shyster lawyer. Collier's Weekly, which has long since passed up the usual rules of courtesy in his case, has been coming out a little stronger in its language each week. Finally they "got a rise" out of Achilles. The article is entitled "Ballinger—Shyster" and in it he is accused of doing things which cannot be forgiven even in a jack-leg lawyer. He has stood for being called a liar and a thief, but he now draws the line, and says he will sue. There is just a suspicion that this has been what Collier's wants, as with a real suit it will be possible to get court records, and to put witnesses where no Congressman can help them out. We are waiting with interest for next week's issue.

Another little outside fuss, comes from far-away Manila, where a couple of Japs have been arrested as spies, just because they got caught sneaking around and taking photos of the forts. They have asked writs of habeas corpus, to get them out of the clutches of the Army, and if the case should ever be taken up by the two governments, it is likely to make a lot of trouble and some hard feelings.

But the real excitement has not been "pulled off" yet. It is reported on good authority that the grouch which Pres. Taft, has been developing, and which has been reported in these letters from time to time, has come to a head. It is now understood that he is ready to lay off the famous smile, brush the dust from the big stick, and go after the people who have been criticizing him. As we have already prophesied, we wish to remark once more that we bet when he does begin, there will be a-plenty doing right away.

The line which the President's defense will take is still uncertain. It is supposed of course that he will defend the tariff bill, and that he will maintain that he is carrying out all the policies which the people desire. He will demand proofs from the men who have been criticizing him or his works, and will explain the sins which the insurgents committed in failing to be regular and do what Joe Cannon said. He has told all these things before, and it is natural to expect that he will do it again. But what more he will say to justify the

Boom for McCreary for Democratic Candidate for Governor Grows—Crabbe to Head Normal School.

BOOM MCCREARY:—The Democratic boom for Ex-Sen. McCreary for a candidate for governor seems to be gaining ground, and there is at least a chance that the whiskey people, headed by Ben Johnson, will accept him as a compromise, in the hopes that the Senator's reputation will save the party from the consequences of some of the blunders committed during the legislative session.

CRABBE RESIGNS:—J. G. Crabbe has resigned as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and will become head of the State Normal school at Richmond. His resignation will be a severe loss to the entire state, and it is to be hoped that his success in his new place will justify the change.

TWO DROWNED:—An unknown man and his son were drowned last week near London. The man said he was looking for a runaway wife. Some believe that the failure to find the woman led the man to kill both his son and himself.

JUST A WARNING:—Most of our subscribers will not be interested in this, but if you like to drink, better take notice. After late in June it will be a misdemeanor to take a drink on any train, and when a man does it, the conductor will be authorized to have him put in jail at the next town. This is a mighty good law, and we hope that every one will help the conductor light on the first fellow he sees violating it. Drinking is the cause of about all the disorder and rowdiness that occurs on trains.

TOBACCO STRIKE:—Considerable excitement is being caused in Louisville by a strike of the workers in the big tobacco factories. Both men and women are out and there have been a number of small riots.

AFTER BRIBES:—The Franklin County Grand Jury has taken up the question whether any bribes were given to the members of the last Legislature. While this is a most commendable thing, it certainly is not crediting Kentucky politicians with their fair share of sense to expect that they will have left any proof. It took sixteen years, and a quarrel between the bribe givers and bribe takers before the facts were brought out in New York.

JACKSON MORRIS TIPPED:—It is reported on good authority that Mr. Jackson Morris, of Jackson County, Assistant Secretary of State will be offered the place of secretary to the governor if McKenzie Todd succeeds Mr. Thatcher, as is expected.

JOHN F. DEAN CASHIER

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Berea Bank and Trust Co., held Tuesday afternoon, Mr. John F. Dean was elected cashier. He succeeds Mr. J. W. Stephens, who resigned April 1 to resume his business with the L. & N. Mr. J. E. Moore will become assistant cashier, filling Mr. Dean's place. The bank is in a more prosperous condition than for some time, and the directors are much gratified. Mr. Dean is being heartily congratulated by his many friends on his promotion which he has won by his able and conscientious work as assistant to Mr. Stephens.

THE EDGE OF HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society man, lost his wealth, was jilted by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Stapleton Neville, supposedly an Englishman. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person were papers showing maps of Jap forts. Hardy was proven guiltless. On a train he met Alsom, daughter of a Jap merchant. In Neville's shoes Jap found pictures of forts, proving him to be a Russian spy. Hardy departed for Russia on a steamer, which was wrecked shortly afterward. He was rescued by a Russian steamer. On reaching Vladivostok he was well treated. He started for Siberia, meeting Princess Romanova on the train. Hardy boarded a vessel for Amur. Hardy showed the princess his expertness as a rifle shot. The steamer was stranded. The princess and her maid were attacked by Chinese. Hardy saved their lives. The princess thanked Hardy for his heroism. Manchurians fired upon the craft. Hardy slew their chief. Burning arrows were hurled upon the Puskikin's decks. An attempt was made to board the vessel. The attacking Chinese were repulsed. Romanoff sneered at Hardy's solicitude for help. Stanka, a messenger sent for help, was nailed to a cross on the shore. To put an end to the awful torture Hardy himself put Stanka out of his misery, taking his own life in his hands. Forest fires menaced the vessel. Hardy volunteered to go for help. Refused permission, he jumped overboard and started to swim with the princess' distress message. Romanoff was angry at Hardy for his brave efforts to rescue the princess. He wooed her in his own savage way. He said Hardy had made love openly to a Japanese girl. Help came and the princess was rescued. Hardy journeyed on a raft. Arriving at his destination he took charge of the trading company's business. Hardy received a letter from a social leader in Boston and another from Alsom. Hardy took lessons in Russian of a Jew, thus connecting himself in a way with that race. Hardy received a letter from the princess, thanking him for his bravery. Hardy's teacher was in danger of death. He employed Wang as a servant. Hardy went to Moscow, where he was invited to call upon the princess. He started for the palace home of Princess Romanova. Hardy aroused unaccountable jealousy of his Korean boy by announcing that he was going to call on the princess. He engaged a cabman who drove him to a large house on a poorly lighted street. After entering the house, Hardy discovered that it was a resort of nihilists who supposed he was Felix Hulin, come to tell them of a powerful explosive he had discovered. The real Hulin arrived and denounced Hardy as an impostor. The nihilists determined to kill Hardy in order to protect themselves. Finding an unloaded revolver in his overcoat pocket, he pointed it at Hulin's bomb, which lay on the table, and swore to blow them all up together if they touched him. Holding the nihilists at bay, Hardy started to leave the room when the police were heard at the outer door. Hulin threw his bomb, killing several policemen, the nihilists fled and Hardy, suddenly appeared and led Hardy to the cellar. Baruch conducted Hardy through an underground passage to another house, from which he boldly emerged and returned to his hotel. Hardy visited the princess, contributed to the fund for the relief of the victims of the nihilists.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Continued.

The American was puzzled for a moment. He knew why this handsome daredevil Russian had subscribed so large an amount. That Boris Romanoff was touched by the suffering of the poor was a thought to bring a smile to the face of any who chanced to know him.

Hardy was not rich, as we know. He had saved a few thousands from his fortune, and his salary and profits from commissions brought him a respectable income. He held his pen for a moment suspended, as he remarked, looking the princess quizzically in the eye:

"Your cousin is very tender-hearted, is he not—quite charitably disposed?"

"He has responded handsomely, has he not?" she replied, carelessly, but there was an amused look in her eye. "But he is rich and doesn't mind a little sum like this. Besides, he knows that I am anxious to make these poor people comfortable."

Hardy scribbled his name on the paper and handed it back carelessly to the princess.

"But, monsieur!" she gasped, "my friend, I could not accept so much from you! You have made some mistake here!"

He adjusted his gold pince-nez, looked critically at the paper, and read sotto voce:

"Frederick Courtland Hardy, rubles 2,500." No, that is quite correct, your highness. I shall take great pleasure in sending you a check in the morning. You have little idea of how this cause appeals to me."

The princess flushed and held the paper in her hand for some moments in silence, looking at it.

"The Americans are as generous as they are brave," she said at last, in a low voice. "I shall accept this noble gift on behalf of my poor people, in whose name I thank you."

At this moment a servant appeared at the door and announced:

"Lieutenant Gortchakov!"

"I regret that I must be leaving you now," said the Romanovna; "but stay! I should like to introduce you to the lieutenant. He is a great admirer of America and Americans. Show the lieutenant in, Aleko."

The lieutenant entered, tall, in his twenties, very slender and handsome. He was attired in the uniform of the Imperial Guards. Seeing the princess, he bowed very low, clicking his heels together. Then he walked rapidly to her, and bending with exquisite grace and assurance, lifted her hand to his lips. After which he turned politely and inquiringly toward Hardy, who arose.

"Lieut. Gortchakov," said the princess, "this is Mr. Hardy, the brave American, of whom you have heard us speak. I desire you to be friends."



"He Became Infatuated with a Woman of Disreputable Character."

"It gives me great pleasure to make your acquaintance," said the lieutenant, extending his hand.

"The pleasure is mine, I assure you," replied Hardy.

"Gen. Catkoff has already told me of your heroic deeds on the Amur," said the lieutenant. "I have been hoping for some time that I might have the honor of meeting you. I had no idea that you were in Moscow."

Gortchakov was a frank, ingenious youth, to whom the American took an immediate liking.

"I shall leave you two together," said the princess, rising, "while I go and get my wraps. Oh, by the way, Alexieff, why can we not drive Mr. Hardy by the Slaviansky Bazar? The lieutenant has a new pair of white Arabian horses, which he is anxious for me to see. I am sure that Mr. Hardy can appreciate fine horses."

"I shall be most happy," replied the lieutenant, "if Mr. Hardy will accept."

"Oh, I am sure he will," laughed the princess, "if he is sufficiently urged."

She left the room, and Gortchakov began to explain that he was driving her to a reception, and that the Slaviansky would be on the way. He had not been talking over a minute, when Boris Romanoff entered, superbly handsome in evening dress. An older man accompanied him. Romanoff shook hands cordially with Gortchakov, whom he addressed as "Alexieff," and to whom he introduced his companion, Gen. Koukolnik.

He did not introduce Koukolnik to Hardy, but said to the latter with an evil, insolent smile:

"Hello, Hardy, how's trade? But these Americans are enterprising!" he explained affably to the general. "This fellow here is a store-keeper, who, it seems, is working the Russian nobility for all he is worth. What's your scheme now? Tell us, that's a good fellow! You shall have our influence with the princess—she ought to be an easy mark, under the circumstances—eh, general?"

The American paled with rage, but he looked Romanoff full in the eyes, returning insolence for insolence.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

"The Princess Commands." "Being only a merchant," replied the American, "I find it necessary to cultivate good manners to a certain extent. Were I a prince, I might also be a boor."

"Upon my soul!" exclaimed Gen. Koukolnik, "but this is a very peppy merchant!" The general's cheeks and nose were adorned with a network of varicose veins, the result of innumerable deep potations of vodka. He was that anomalous combination, an excitable fat man, and he had a habit of jerking so fiercely at his long, pointed side-whiskers that he pulled down the puffy underlid of his eye, disclosing the red conjunctiva.

Romanoff flushed with rage.

"Fellow," said he, "I am not going to waste any words with you. I grant

you a certain degree of courage, considerable shrewdness and any amount of insolence. But you are making a sad mistake if you hope to force your way into high society simply because you happened to kill a Chinaman or two on the Amur. You may take advantage of my cousin's good nature, but you can not impose on the rest of us. The best thing for you to do is to accept a good, substantial check for your services to the family, and take yourself off. How much shall it be?"—and he pulled a check-book from his pocket. "Better take my advice and accept it now, while we are in the mood, and the offer is open."

"Upon my soul!" exclaimed Koukolnik.

"I suppose that I shall be offended at this later," drawled Hardy, "when I get to thinking over it. At the present you are too interesting as a study in ab-zoology. I do not believe there is such another boor and ruffian living in all Moscow as you. Certainly, the Russians of the better class that I have met thus far have all been gentlemen."

"I trust this doesn't bore you, Alexieff, nor you, general," said Romanoff, "but I really must settle with this fellow once and for all, and have it over with. I met him first in Japan, where he played me a low trick, for which he, no doubt, received money from the Japanese authorities. He became infatuated with a woman of disreputable character there, and he and the woman had me put on a boat, ostensibly sailing for Vladivostok. I soon found out that I was to be imprisoned or put to death. This fellow remained in Japan with his paramour, and he came on here afterward at his leisure. I have had him watched since by the police, and it is certain that he is an enemy of the government, and perhaps a Japanese spy. It is known that he consorts with Jews, and I strongly suspect that he is himself an American Jew. The Romanoff family is, unfortunately, under certain obligations to him, for which I am offering to pay him liberally. Come, now, my man, how much shall it be?"

"There must surely be some mistake here," said Gortchakov. "I was introduced to Mr. Hardy by the princess, who recommended him to me as a possible friend. What have you to say to these accusations of the prince, Mr. Hardy?"

"Nothing," replied the American, "save that if we were not under the roof of a lady, I should tell Romanoff that I can not believe that he is mistaken."

"You would have us think then—" suggested Gortchakov.

"—that he is undoubtedly lying!" "Have a care!" cried Romanoff, raising his voice. "Do not presume too far on the protection of the princess! Once more and for the last time, I ask you, how much do you want?"—and he thrust the check-book under Hardy's nose.

"You are positively growing tiresome," said Hardy, and he flipped the

book from Romanoff's fingers, so that it flew fluttering half-way across the room.

"Hell and furies!" exclaimed Romanoff. "Take that, you son of a dirty Jewess!"—and he struck Hardy violently in the face with the flat of his hand. The blow staggered the American and left a number of red welts, that contrasted strangely with the marble whiteness of his cheeks.

"This insult must be answered for elsewhere," he said in low, even tones. "Lieut. Gortchakov, I am a comparative stranger here; will you do me the honor of seconding me in this affair?"

"You want me to fight a duel with you?" laughed Romanoff. "With you, a Jew storekeeper? Leave this house instantly, or I shall have you kicked into the street."

"I am an American," Hardy explained to Gortchakov, "and the gen-

"I will pardon him," replied Hardy, "after he has fought me, according to the custom among gentlemen in this country. He has struck me and he must give me satisfaction."

"What!" cried the princess, "a duel? It is against the law. I shall not permit it."

"This Jew, this shopkeeper, wants me to fight him," sneered Romanoff.

"Your highness has been pleased to express gratitude for certain services which I have been fortunate enough to render you—to express a hope that you might be able, in fact, to do something for me in return. I now demand a gentleman's satisfaction for this blow. It is all that I shall ever ask from the Romanoff family."

"I shall also pay you for the blow," snarled Romanoff.

The princess glanced indignantly at Romanoff, then turned her eyes



"My Seconds Will Wait on You in the Morning," Said Hardy.

lemen of America earn their living by honest toil. Moreover, I am by birth and education a gentleman. Will you be my second?"

Gortchakov caught sight of a stately white figure standing in a distant door—the figure of a tall woman, wearing a long white opera cloak, a coronet blazing with diamonds surmounting her regal brow.

He extended his hand to Hardy.

"I will be your second," he said.

"Are you mad?" said Romanoff. "I am not fight with this low fellow, this tradesman."

"I know Mr. Hardy through the introduction of the Princess Romanovna," declared Alexieff; "that is quite sufficient for me."

"You will either fight me or I will horsewhip you on the public streets," insisted Hardy, not raising his voice. "I knew you to be a liar—I did not suspect that you were also a coward."

"Gentlemen, for shame!" cried the princess, advancing to the angry group, her eyes blazing with indignation. "Do you forget that you are in my house?"

"Bless my soul!" exclaimed Koukolnik, "it is the princess! Madame, I humbly salute you!"—and clicking his heels together, he made a low bow.

"Ah, good evening, cousin," said Romanoff; "I beg your pardon for this disturbance, but really, this fellow here is to blame. I offered to pay him for the service which he has rendered to a member of the family. He knocked my check-book from my hand, and I very properly chastised his insolence by slapping his face. As the head of the family it is my duty to protect you from low adventurers. I demand now most decidedly that you bid him begone!"

"Oh, Boris!" cried the princess, more in sorrow than in anger, "out of your own mouth I condemn you. If you offered this gentleman money, I am obliged to decide that he did a very spirited and proper thing in knocking your check-book from your hand. In the name of the Romanoff family, Mr. Hardy, I ask your pardon for this insult that has been heaped on you under my roof!"

searchingly on Hardy, who stood there, white to the lips, rigid as a statue, looking scornfully at her cousin.

"You must fight him, Boris," she said at last, in a voice low, yet perfectly distinct in the tense silence.

Romanoff bowed gracefully, with an evil smile.

"I shall kill him with pleasure, since you desire it," he said.

"My seconds will wait on you in the morning," said Hardy. "Madame, I am your debtor and grateful servant. I have the honor of wishing you good evening"—and he walked from the room.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The Princess Entreats.

In the preliminary arrangements for the duel, Lieut. Gortchakov represented the American with zeal and fidelity. Romanoff's seconds, fully aware of Hardy's reputation for skill with the pistol, objected to that weapon.

"Why, bless my soul!" exclaimed Gen. Koukolnik, "an exchange of bullets would be nothing less than murder, and none of us, as Russians, could permit that. This American could shoot his adversary through the heart or between the eyes without the least trouble in the world, and his hatred of him is so great that he will certainly do it. We can't permit that—upon my soul, we can't!"

"For the time being," replied Gortchakov, with firmness, "I shall forget that I am a Russian, and shall demand justice for the man who has asked me to represent him. My man has little or no knowledge of the rapier. A combat a l'outrance with swords would mean just as surely his destruction. He is, as you well know, the outraged party, and the choice of weapons should be his." Romanoff, moreover, is not unskillful with the pistol, and there is no doubt as to the quality of his nerve."

Fortunately for Gortchakov's contention, the Baron Koubelik, Koukolnik's associate, believed Hardy's reputation for skill greatly exaggerated.

"The fellow is a plebeian, too," he

urged, "a mere tradesman, who will lose his nerve when made to stand up and be shot at. Take my word for it, Koukolnik, his arm will tremble like a dog's tail when you put it on the head. If it were I, I'd rather shoot him down than dirty my sword on him, and I've no doubt in the world that Romanoff will feel the same. If we insist on the rapier, too, when this American is, as you know, the aggrieved party, we shall be casting a slur on our man's courage. No Russian nobleman fears any adversary, with any weapon."

By this time Koukolnik had taken so many potations of vodka that the bravado in this sentiment appealed to him.

"You are right!" he cried, "and pistols it shall be. Prince Romanoff shall shoot this tradesman down—he shall not soil his rapier on him."

Gortchakov was jubilant over this arrangement and he hastened to Hardy's quarters in the hotel to tell him of the success of his negotiations.

"All you have to do now," said the dapper young Russian, "is to shoot the great bully through the heart, or between the eyes."

Hardy glanced at Gortchakov's flushed face. He was struck by the eagerness of his manner, and his evident delight at Romanoff's mortal peril.

"Don't wait till he shoots first," counseled the lieutenant; "for he has a sort of awkward skill with the pistol himself. Take aim and shoot just as you hear the word 'three.' My associate and I will see that you do not get into serious trouble with the law. We shall testify to the grossness of the insult. The princess, too, will stand by you. Whatever her feelings for Romanoff, she is too much of a thoroughbred to see an injustice done, and she has great influence with the czar."

There was a slight break in Gortchakov's voice when he mentioned the name of the princess, an agitation in his manner that suggested a possible explanation of his hatred of Romanoff. Hardy remembered the adage: "All is fair in love and war."

The princess' beauty was of the sort that breeds murder in the hearts of men.

"If her highness loves her cousin," Hardy said, sadly, "killing him will not make her love him the less, or—or—us the more. She is not the sort of woman who loves twice in a lifetime."

"She does not, she can not, know what a worthless brute he is!" cried Gortchakov. "If she loves him, it would be saving her from a fate worse than death to kill him. And think of the insult which he heaped on you! And I assure you that you can kill him with perfect safety."

Hardy laid his hand on the younger man's shoulder.

"A gentleman does not think of the consequences to himself when he is vindicating his honor. I shall settle this score with Romanoff with a full realization of all the aggravating circumstances."

Gortchakov seized the American's hand impulsively.

"Pardon me, my friend," he said, "I intend no imputation on your courage; but there are others besides myself who are tired of this great bully, Romanoff."

"When is the meeting to take place?" asked Hardy.

"To-morrow morning at eight, in a grove on the banks of the river. If you will permit me, I shall call for you at half-past seven with my sledge, and shall drive you there."

"I shall be deeply indebted to you. And now, if you will take no offense, I shall ask you to excuse me, as I must get a good night's rest. There is no medicine like sleep, and plenty of it, to make the hand steady and the eye clear."

The young Russian glanced at the other admiringly.

"You have the nerve of a Russian!"

"Or of an American," replied Hardy, smiling. "You will find me ready at 7:30, and don't fail to be on time. We must not be one second late at this rendezvous."

Left to himself, Hardy sat for a long time with his head in his hands, thinking.

Of his ability to kill Romanoff at the distance agreed on—30 paces—he had not the slightest doubt. He was also aware that he stood a chance himself of being wounded, or of losing his life. Romanoff enjoyed the reputation of being a fair shot, though how much this meant in Russia, Hardy had no means of judging. Probably not much, according to American standards; but even a poor shot will sometimes hit the mark.

Was the princess in love with her cousin? The more Hardy debated this possibility in his mind, the more it took on the shape and tangibility of probability. That she had commanded the prince to fight was no proof against the supposition. She came of fighting blood, and the man she loved must be no coward. Moreover, Hardy had taken advantage of her own princely word to himself, and had claimed fulfillment of the promise that she had made to him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Question of John the Baptist

Sunday School Lesson for April 17, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 11:1-19. Memory verses, 4, 5.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"But the witness which I have is greater than that of John; for the works which the Father hath given me to accomplish, the very works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me."—John 1:33.

TIME.—Perhaps in the summer of A. D. 28, before our last lesson.

PLACE.—Jesus was somewhere in Galilee. According to Luke, he had just raised the son of the widow at Nain. John the Baptist was in prison at Castle Machaerus, on the east of the Dead sea.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Christ's Answer to Honest Doubt.—Who was this doubter, this John the Baptist? He was the last man in the world one might have expected to entertain doubts regarding Jesus. He was his cousin according to the flesh, born only a short time before our Lord. He was brought up as a Nazarene like Samson and Samuel, and his pure and simple life gave him fine insight into spiritual matters.

II. The Doubt.—Vs. 1-3. Under what circumstances did John begin to doubt the Messiahship of Jesus? He had been cast into prison as a punishment for his bold condemnation of the sin of Herod Antipas. Herod had sent away his own wife and had perished his brother's wife to become his.

What was the sensible course that John took to rid himself of doubt? He sent directly to Jesus by "two of his disciples," who had remained faithful to him in all his trials. The message was, "Art thou he that should come," a common and well-understood description of the Messiah,—"or do we look for another?"

Illustration. "A weaver who had an elaborate piece of tapestry hung it, stretched upon the tenter-hooks, in his yard. That night it was stolen. A piece of tapestry was found by the officers which seemed to answer the description, but as the pattern was not unlike that of other fabrics, there must be definite proof. It was brought to the weaver's yard and there the perforations in the fabric were found to correspond precisely to the tenter-hooks. This was demonstration. In like manner if we place the life and character of Jesus over against all the prophecies of Messiah in Scripture, in the sacred books of the false religions, and in the universal longings of the race, we shall find that there is a perfect correspondence point by point."—David James Farrell, D. D. LL. D.

Christ's Answer to the Doubt.—Vs. 4-6. Luke tells us (Luke 7:21) that when John's message was delivered Christ proceeded at once to work many miracles of healing, including the cure of demoniacs and of the blind. Not until he had done this did he give the messengers his reply.

Christ gave two credentials of his Messiahship; what was the first? His miracles, the undoubted fact that "the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up."

With what significant exhortation did Jesus close his message to John? "Blessed is he who shall not be offended in me."

Christ's Estimate of the Honest Doubter.—Vs. 7-15. Why did our Lord, as soon as John's messengers departed, tell the crowd what he thought of John? Because they might think that John's question implied a weakness in him at which Christ would be offended. As John had exalted Jesus, so Jesus would exalt John.

Christ's Estimate of Dishonest Doubters.—Vs. 16-19. John was ready to receive Jesus, as soon as his mind could be convinced; that is, he was an honest doubter. Christ now turns severely upon a set of men, the Pharisees and lawyers (Luke 7:30), who showed plainly that they were dishonest doubters, being unwilling to receive the truth no matter how much evidence was given them.

What does he compare them to? To children playing in the market-places at marriages and funerals, trifling with the greatest things of life. Some are pretending to play the flute, like the hired musicians that headed the wedding processions followed by other children will not join in the piping or the wailing at the right times to please them. These last, of course, are Jesus and John.

To what comforting conclusion did Christ come? That wisdom—the Truth of which he was an incarnation—is justified, approved, accepted, by her children, even though all the children of the evil one reject her. "Their hearts are in unison with the gospel harp; when Christ's minister strikes his golden strings their feelings vibrate to every touch; they can accompany him through its whole compass of sound, from the low notes of pious grief and penitential sorrow up to the high thrilling tones of enraptured gratitude, love, and praise."—Edward Payson.

Be not anxious about little things. If thou wouldst learn to trust God with thine all. Act upon faith in little things; commit thy daily cares and anxieties to him, and he will strengthen thy faith for greater trials that may come.—Dr. Pusey.

Contentment comes neither by culture nor by wishing; it is a reconciliation with one's lot, growing out of an inward superiority to our surroundings.—J. K. McLean.

We need not more method, but more motive.—John Willis Baer.

SAYS MEAT WILL GO HIGHER

COUNSEL OF CATTLE MEN SO INFORMS SENATE COMMITTEE.

Declares Decreasing Production and Increasing Population Are Cause for High Prices.

Washington.—"Unless some one can find a way to repeal the law of supply and demand there is no remedy for rising prices," asserted Samuel H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Tex., counsel for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, before the senate food investigating committee. "The people of the United States need never expect cheap meat again."

Mr. Cowan told the committee that it would be necessary for cattle raisers to maintain as high or even higher prices to keep pace with the increased cost of grazing land and feed.

Like other witnesses before the committee, Mr. Cowan said the present price of beef was caused by the decreasing production and the increasing population. He said cities were turning young men away from farms to such an extent that it was almost impossible to get sufficient help to make the production keep pace with the demand. The only way to attract men to the country, he said, was to increase the incentive by giving them high wages, which, with the advanced price of land and feed, made it necessary for stockraisers to receive more for their cattle.

GROSSCUP IS THREATENED

Movement Is Started Looking to Judge's Impeachment—Sabath Wants an Inquiry.

Washington.—Behind a sweeping resolution sent to the house of representatives by Congressman A. J. Sabath of Chicago a movement has been started looking to an attempted impeachment of United States Circuit Court Judge Peter S. Grosscup.

Congressman Sabath's resolution directs the attorney general to furnish the house with the names of all persons connected with the department of justice, and particularly the United States circuit and district courts, who receive compensation other than a fixed salary.

Mr. Sabath said that he desired mainly to break up the "court cliques in Chicago that have got a corner on bankruptcy proceedings and receiverships."

Other federal courts of Illinois, Mr. Sabath charges, have been ignoring the requests of interested litigants and their counsels, and apparently throwing all their receivership and bankruptcy cases to some one firm or favored friend of the court.

ASK FOR ARMOUR'S CUSTODY

Prosecutor Garven Files Requisition Papers for Extradition of Big Chicago Packers.

New York.—Requisition papers for the extradition of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago were filed with Gov. Fort at Trenton, N. J., by Prosecutor Garven of Hudson county. This action was taken in accordance with the findings of the Hudson county grand jury in Jersey City recently, which returned indictments against three Chicago beef magnates, J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift and Edward Morris. Requisition papers for the Messrs. Swift and Morris were filed several days ago. Gov. Fort first will hear arguments, it is understood.

CONGRESS MAY END MAY 15

Aldrich Says Adjournment Will Be Set for That Date—Other Senators Dissent.

Washington.—Congress may be able to adjourn May 15, is the belief of Senator Aldrich. The senate leader issued his prophecy on leaving the White House, where he conferred with President Taft on pending legislation in which the administration is interested.

This is the first prognostication of importance yet made as to the date of adjournment. Several influential members of congress believe it is too optimistic, and that opposition to certain features of the administration program may develop that will carry the session much further along.

22 DEAD IN GERMAN WRECK

Over 200 Soldiers Are Injured in Collision Between Express and Military Trains.

Mulheim-Am-Rhein, Germany.—It appears that upward of 200 persons received more or less serious injuries when the steamship express ran down and wrecked a military train bound for Strassburg. The total dead now number 22. The victims were soldiers.

The signal men have been arrested and are charged with having given both trains the right of way at the same moment.

Founder of Wichita, Kan., Dies.

Wichita, Kan.—James R. Meade, the man who named Wichita, died Friday. He was among the six pioneers that established the trading post on the Wichita Indians' tribal grounds, the site of the present city.

Works as Man; Fall Reveals Sex.

St. Louis.—Frances Hansen, 25 years old, who for the last year has been known as a man, working as such in male attire, was Friday found to be a woman after being hurt in falling from a third-story window.

PEACE IN WAGE WAR

BOTH SIDES MAKE MOVES TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT.

LONG ILLINOIS SIEGE SEEN

Miners to the Number of 300,000 Are Out and Wage Negotiations Are Undertaken—Issues Will Take Time to Adjust.

Indianapolis, Ind.—When the 300,000 miners in the soft coal fields walked out Friday both sides were making moves to bring about peace in the big wage fight.

The miners demand that their new contract must provide for a wage increase of 5.55 per cent. a ton on screened and an equivalent increase on "run-of-the-mine" coal.

Conferences between the miners' organizations in the various districts and the corresponding operators' associations have been arranged. Adjustment of the difficulty may take weeks or days. In the Brazil block coal district of Indiana there will not be a suspension, for the operators conceded the demand of the miners.

In Illinois and western Pennsylvania, where the powder question and who shall pay the shot-firers enter the controversy, a prolonged contest is likely.

At hundreds of meetings in large and small miners' communities, where the people dependent on the industry assembled to listen to the speeches of their union leaders, the "strike" was the one subject of discussion. National officers and members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, who had been in secret session at their headquarters in this city, departed for their districts to advise the local organizations in the negotiations with the mine owners.

BIG ROW IN PINCHOT QUIZ

Chairman Nelson Accuses Glavis Attorney of Misleading Committee—Jones Called Falisifier.

Washington.—There was a lively row at the Ballinger-Pinchot congressional inquiry Friday.

Testimony for Secretary Ballinger was begun, and it soon developed a clash between Chairman Nelson of the committee and Attorney Glavis, counsel for L. R. Glavis. The chairman accused Mr. Brandeis of concealing certain evidence and trying to mislead the committee. Brandeis resented the charge and demanded a withdrawal, which was refused.

Democratic members of the committee took the side of Brandeis in urging withdrawal, but Nelson was obdurate, and finally the record was allowed to stand.

Elmer E. Todd, United States district attorney at Seattle, Wash., when called, contradicted certain statements made by Special Agent H. L. Jones when he was testifying for Louis R. Glavis.

The witness declared that Jones' statement that he had advised against criminal action in the Alaska cases "because Judge Hanford was constitutionally opposed to land fraud trials generally," was absolutely false.

The cross-examination of the witness as to a letter Glavis had written to the department at Washington urging criminal prosecution in certain cases soon led the committee into a quarrel and brought out anew the strength of the partisan feeling which has grown up.

KELLNER GIRL IS FOUND

Rich Uncle Goes to Meet Her Abductors and Give Them the Money.

Louisville.—Alma K. Kellner, eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kellner, Jr., of this city, kidnapped December 8, 1909, while on her way to church and held for \$25,000 ransom, probably will be in the arms of her overjoyed parents Sunday. Her return will end a nationwide hunt of 82 days, in which thousands of detectives, stimulated by the large rewards offered, participated.

The abductors, if they have not already received it, will be paid \$10,000 and promised immunity from prosecution by relatives.

Negotiations for the restoration of the stolen child are being arranged by Fred Fehr, an uncle, who is a wealthy business man here, and who Alma's parents admitted has been in personal communication with the kidnapers for several days.

Tries to Burn Sick Wife.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—Samuel Reed, 50 years old, a contract stone mason, poured a gallon of kerosene on his invalid wife and then set her oil-soaked clothing on fire. Attracted by the screams of the woman, neighbors rushed in and tore the flaming garments from her, but she was so severely burned she is not expected to survive. Reed was jailed.

Naval Disaster Probe Ends.

Manila.—The court of inquiry has about completed its investigation of the accident on board the United States cruiser Charleston, when eight men were killed and seven others injured by the explosion of a three-inch gun. The findings will be forwarded to Washington.

British Consul at Savannah Dies.

Savannah, Ga.—James A. Donnelly, British consul at Savannah, died Friday of heart failure. He had served a year as consul.



INCREASE OF BEER DRINKING

Four-Fifths of the 55,000,000 Barrels Consumed Yearly Is in Cities—How Distributed.

Practically all the alcohol sold as a drink on this continent is in two main forms—distilled liquors and beer. The fact that the consumption of the latter averages 21 gallons per head for the population of the United States as a whole may seem somewhat startling yet this is truly the case. For the last 50 years the per capita consumption of distilled liquors has been about stationary. The whiskey business sells, as it did 40 and 50 years ago, a little less than three quarts of pure alcohol yearly for each person in the United States.

In the same period the sale of alcohol in beer has grown from practically nothing to a quantity greater than is sold in distilled liquor. In 1860 the sale of beer in the United States was 3.22 gallons a head; in 1908 it was 21 gallons—two-thirds of a barrel. The alcohol sold in this form was a little less than a pint a head in 1860; in 1908 it was a little more than three quarts. Since 1850 the volume of this remarkable new industry has increased 50 times; it is 18 times larger than it was in 1860. This growth of the American beer trade has constituted one of the wonders of the liquor business—commented on in trade circles all over the world.

The capital invested in it is over ten times that invested in distilleries, and the value of its produce 2½ times as great.

But the demand for this drink is not evenly distributed across the country. It is limited very largely to about a quarter of the population—the residents of cities. Four-fifths of the 55,000,000 barrels of beer made in the United States is consumed in cities, and at least three-fourths of it by the population of cities themselves. The brewing trade statistics show that every man, woman and child in cities of over 25,000 can safely be credited with drinking a barrel and two-thirds of beer a year. Largely by this means the population of American cities drinks at least 11 quarts of pure alcohol a head every year, while the population of the rural districts drinks a little over four quarts a head. In view of these facts the liquor problem in America—and every one seems to concede there is one—is obviously in the city, and almost as obviously the brewery trade is connected with it.

RAILROADS BAR THE SALOON

Argument for Abstinence Advanced by Big Corporations as a Condition of Employment.

Further progress in the new temperance movement in which corporations are arrayed against the saloon is evidenced by the rule in the mills of the steel trust forbidding employees to leave their work to get a drink. This regulation, affecting as it does many thousands of workmen, is calculated to do more for practical temperance than any amount of persuasion.

Many of the railroads also enforce sobriety in employees. Under the new system of discipline on the Burlington road drunkenness in an operating employee is cause for dismissal without appeal. The Northern Pacific prohibits the use of liquor by trainmen either on or off duty. Employees of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the New Haven forbid trainmen to frequent saloons, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois forbids trainmen to drink, and Kansas & Texas has only recently issued an order making the cashing of an employee's pay check by a saloonkeeper evidence warranting dismissal.

The attitude of the corporations toward liquor has become an important factor in a practical movement the progress of which within five years has been one of the notable reforms of the time. The appeal is no longer to the self-respect but to the pocket. The argument for abstinence is advanced not as a theory but as a condition of employment.

The extent to which corporations and other large employers of labor have become instrumentalities of a general moral uplift is one of the remarkable developments of modern business life. The order of the Western Electric Company requiring employees to abstain from gambling, drinking and immorality is not the only example of this exercise by a corporation of censorship over the conduct of employees.

Sobriety Among the Hebrews.

The annual report of the Jewish board of guardians, Manchester, Eng., brings to light the remarkable fact that the death rate of the poor of the Hebrew people in the great cotton center is only 5.98, being, in fact, less than half that of the healthiest and most fashionable districts of the city. The medical officer remarks that he is convinced that the "sober and homely" life of the Jews increases their power of resistance to disease; and adds that, out of 1,170 patients, representing a population of about 6,000, he "did not come across a solitary person suffering directly or indirectly from the effects of drink."

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ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

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MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)
On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

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L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local			
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.	
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.	
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
South Bound Local			
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.	
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.	
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.	

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	11:44 a. m.
North Bound	
BEREA	4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

Miss Myrna Walker is kept home by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Tice, of near Berea are rejoicing over the arrival of twin boys.

Mrs. P. Smith is spending a couple of weeks in Tennessee visiting her people.

Several men and boys from here went on a fishing party to Brush Creek in Rockcastle County last Saturday.

For sale or exchange for other stock, two good mule Jacks. Apply to J. W. Herndon, Berea, Ky.

Mr. P. D. Caldwell, for years Superintendent of the School of Reform of Louisville is resting at Boone Tavern.

FOR SALE: Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, 50 cents per 15. Write Mrs. Maggie Fowler, Berea, Ky., or call at home 2 1/2 miles north of Berea.

Pi Epsilon Pi Literary Society will hold its annual open meeting in the College Chapel next Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

Miss Margaret Williams who has been very ill with typhoid for the past month is slowly improving.

Miss Mary Ravencraft, of Lexington who has been nursing Miss Williams returned Monday.

Mr. Herbert A. Wilder, of Newton, Mass., a trustee of Berea College, and Mr. Alfred Hall, of Winchester, Mass., were in Berea from Saturday till Tuesday visiting the college. They were returning from a visit to Texas and other southern points. A reception in their honor was held at Boone Tavern Monday night.

WOOD CONTRACTS:—Parties desiring to deliver wood to the College for the next school year, deliveries to begin after Commencement, should see Treasurer Osborne and get contracts at an early date. \$2.00 a cord will be paid for absolutely sound, good wood, with no small limbs.

Tavern Barber Shop
ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN
AND
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
Bath Rooms in Connection
Down Stairs—Boone Tavern
S. R. SEALE, Prop.

Miss Sarah Ely is in town for a few days.

Mr. Noel Mitchell is visiting friends and relatives in town this week.

Mr. R. A. Church went to the Lincoln Institute site on business Monday.

Mr. Ed Whitt who is a student of the State Normal at Richmond was visiting friends in town at the first of the week.

Miss Sarah Ely arrived Monday from Richmond for a short visit with her mother.

Mr. G. M. Moore who was a student here during the Fall term was visiting friends here over Sunday.

Prof. J. W. Raine was in Evans, a part of this week.

Mr. S. B. Combs is building an addition to the house in which he lives on Center Street.

Miss Bettie Herndon who is attending school at Danville was home last week for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter gave a musical at their home Wednesday evening for the teachers of the Baptist Sunday School. A most enjoyable time was reported.

Miss Withers, a secretary of Young Women's Christian Association visited the College a few days of this week. She gave a delightful and most interesting little talk to the girls at their regular report meeting Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bender are being visited this week by Mr. Bender's parents from their home at New Milford, O.

Mr. Geo. Dick left Tuesday for New York, on a three weeks trip. He will pay special attention on his visit to the great engineering plants of that city. He will also visit Washington and Philadelphia.

The Rev. M. K. Pasco, was taken Monday to Rochester, Minn., for special medical treatment. Jno. Pasco came home to accompany his father.

Will Dooley has been appointed Census Enumerator for Berea and the Glades, and John Henry has secured the same place for the Bear Wallow neighborhood.

The Clio Club was delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. M. E. Marsh on Friday week. Each lady brought an Easter egg, and these were auctioned off to the gentlemen amid much laughter. Following this, and some amusing forfeits, all adjourned to the dining room, where a collation of delicious refreshments were served.

John Gerdes, a well known former student, writes from the New York University Law School, where he is about to graduate. He expects to be in Berea for the Commencement reunion.

KRESO DIP NO. 1
(STANDARDIZED)
For All Live Stock
EASY AND SAFE TO USE.
KILLS LICE, TICKS, FLEAS, MITES. CURES MANGE, SCAB, RINGWORM, SCRATCHES, ETC. DESTROYS DISEASE GERMS AND DRIVES AWAY FLIES.
NON-IRRITATING. EFFECTIVE. INEXPENSIVE.
THE IDEAL DIP
FOR SALE BY
PORTER DRUG CO.
INCORPORATED
ASK FOR FREE BOOKLETS.

Mr. and Mrs. Crenshaw who have conducted the colored school so acceptably and successfully for several years, have been obliged to resign, on account of the illness of Mrs. Crenshaw's mother. They have moved to Richmond to care for her.

The Priscilla Club met for a "Swapping Party" at the home of Mrs. Stanley Frost last Wednesday night. About thirty-five were present, including the husbands of most of the members. The husbands were put thru a series of tests to determine which most nearly reached the ideal requirements of a fitting mate to a Priscilla club member, and on a vote being taken Mr. Carl Hunt was far in the lead. Dr. Davis was chosen second best beating Prof. Robertson for the honor by an eyelash. Both bore their honors modestly. Punch was served during the evening, and later more substantial refreshments.

MISSIONARY TO SPEAK

Dr. John Lowe, for several years a missionary in China under the Foreign Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, will deliver an address in the Berea Baptist church on this Thursday (April 7), at 7:30 p. m. Admission is free, and all are cordially invited and urged to be present, as he will have a valuable and inspiring message to give.

U. D. OPEN MEETING

The open meeting of Utile Dulce Literary Society Tuesday night was largely attended, and was most successful. A complete departure from

previous similar meetings was made, and the members of the society rendered an adaptation of Alfred Tennyson's "The Princess" in a most acceptable manner. The Chapel was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the stage was realistically set. Especially delightful were a drill by the entire society, and the rendering of two of the songs. Following are those who took part in the production, and the parts they assumed:—

PRINCESS IDA - - - Dora Ely
LADY PSYCHE - - - Matilda Cook
Instructor in the University
LADY BLANCHE - Lillian Chrisman
Instructor in the University
MELISSA - - - Myrtle Jones
Daughter of Lady Blanche
VIOLET - - - Marie Steger
A pupil, daughter of Ipse.
THE PRINCE - - - Ilene Houser
FLORIAN - - - Carrie Spangler
His friend, brother of Lady Psyche
CYRIL - - - Margaret Todd
Friend to the Prince and Florian
GAMA - - - Cora Marsh
King, father of Ida
IPSE - - - Stella Adams
Nobleman of Gama's court
PORTRESS - - - Lou Phillips
PUPILS - - - Members of Utile Dulce

How Disperse Hot Air.
A French scientist has perfected a means of dispersing fog by hot air. But what we need more than that is some means of getting rid of hot air.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Police Judge Holliday has been unusually busy during the last few days. There were disturbances in the neighborhood of the depot on Saturday and Sunday, caused as usual by whiskey, and as a result five men have been fined from one to ten dollars, and there are two or three cases to be tried. A couple of weeks ago a raid on a gambling game was made by Marshal Short, and a couple of those arrested "came thru" and appeared as witnesses against the rest. Three men have submitted the law and the facts and been fined \$25 and costs each.

A considerable number of the readers of The Citizen have been asking for full accounts of the proceedings of the police court, and hereafter The Citizen will print at least twice a month an account of all police court actions.

FOR SALE

A six room house with lot on Railroad Street, in Berea. Also a 28 passenger Merry-go-round, in perfect order. Has been run only a part of two seasons, has a good 2 1-2 horse power gasoline engine and good organ, which plays tea different tunes; has taken in as high as \$200 a day. Can be hauled over any road in two loads with a two horse wagon. My reason for selling is that I want to buy a larger one. Would trade for a good team of horses or mules.

H. K. Richardson, Berea, Ky.

BEREA FAIR DATES SET

The stockholders of the Berea Fair Association met Saturday and made arrangements for the fair this year. It is planned to enlarge and greatly improve the exhibition in several ways: All objectionable features will be cut out, and the greatest care will be taken to insure perfect order and morality on the grounds. In addition to all the well remembered features of previous years, which have given so much satisfaction, there will be new ones which will appeal to farmers especially, and which will enlarge the agricultural interests.

The date set for the fair is Aug. 4, 5 and 6. The following officers were elected: President, C. C. Rhodus, Vice-pres., Dr. J. W. Hockaday, Secretary and Treasurer, E. T. Fish, Directors, J. W. Herndon, L. J. Fish, W. A. Johnson, Andrew Isaacs, H. K. Richardson, W. J. Tatum, J. E. Johnson, C. C. Rhodus, Dr. J. W. Hockaday and E. T. Fish.

COMMISSIONERS SALE

J. W. Herndon, etc., Plaintiffs.
vs.
Lucy Kimball, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Madison Circuit Court rendered at the Feb. term 1910 in the above action the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder on the premises in the city of Berea, Kentucky, at about the hour 12 o'clock M. on April 20th 1910 following described property or so much thereof as will satisfy plaintiffs debt and interest amounting to \$154.50 and the cost of this auction:—

Beginning at P. B. Louis S. W. corner supposed to be in Martin Clay's line thence with P. B. Louis line E. 210 feet to a stone thence S. 92 feet to a stone, thence W. 210 feet to a stone, supposed to be in the Martin Clay line, thence N. 92 feet to the beginning.

Said property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute bond with good security thereon, payable to the Commissioner and bearing 6 per

GO TO

W. J. Tatum's

FOR

Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - - Kentucky

ST LOUIS

SHOE REPAIRING SHOP

JAKE MILLER, Proprietor

Do you want to get satisfaction on your shoe repairing? Come to me. I guarantee my work. Prices are low and

Workmanship Guaranteed.

Best White Oak Leather used. Special line of Rubber Heels. Work done while you wait. Give me a trial and you will call again.

MAIN ST. BEREA, KY.
Over Bank

cent interest from date until paid, to have the full force and effect of the judgment and a lien reserved on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice.
M. C. M. C. C.

PEARSONS' BIRTHDAY PLANS

The celebration of Pearsons' birthday, April 14 which is an annual holiday for the College will be much more quiet than had been expected. Dr. Pearsons' continued illness makes it impossible for him to spend the day here, as he had expected to do, and the sickness of Pres. Frost, which has kept him from active work, has made it impossible to secure the completion of the fund of \$500,000 which Mr. Pearsons started.

The celebration in consequence will be quiet. Dr. Wm. E. Barton, of Chicago, will be here, and is expected to read a letter of regrets from Dr. Pearsons, at the assembly at 9:40 a. m. Other speeches will be delivered as follows:—"Berea for Kentucky," by Miss May Harrison, "Berea for Appalachia," by Herbert Henry, "Berea for the Nation," by Ralph Patin and "Berea for the World," by Miss Lillie Chrisman. In the afternoon a general reception will be held in Pearsons Hall at from three to five, to which all, citizens and students, alike are cordially invited.

Women Menace Prime Minister.

The prime minister of England now has to escape from his house by the back door. It is only a question of time until the suffragettes get on to that and then there will be nothing for him but an airship.

England's Oldest House.

The oldest house in England stands near St. Alban's abbey, in Hertfordshire, about 20 miles from London. This house is said to be more than 1,000 years old and is still fit for habitation.

Love and Poker.

He—Love is like a game of poker. She—How so? He—A man often wants a hand he can't get.

FARM FOR SALE.

Small farm for rent or sale near Wallaceton. Call on W. A. Ogg.

Farmers, Don't Fail to Use Fertilizer!

It is now time to begin sowing oats and planting corn. And everything points to a good crop year. Now don't make a mistake and fail to use some good fertilizer because you did not get good results last year. If you should buy a horse or cow and it should die you would not say "I will never buy another one." Now the thing to do is to try and gain this year what you lost last year, and the way to do it is to use Read's or Globe Fertilizer and raise big crops. Don't use some other fertilizer because some one tells you it is just as good. Use the kind that you know is good and you will not take as much risk.

We have two car loads on hand and would be glad to sell you. Come and see us before buying.

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

The latest in silk fibre insertions, laces, edgings, embroideries, hosiery, handkerchiefs and best 5 and 10 ct. line at

MRS. EARLY'S

In Bad Fix

"I had a mishap at the age of 41, which left me in bad fix," writes Mrs. Georgia Usher, of Conyers, Ga. "I was unconscious for three days, and after that I would have fainting spells, dizziness, nervousness, sick headache, heart palpitation and many strange feelings. "I suffered greatly with ailments due to the change of life and had 3 doctors, but they did no good, so I concluded to try Cardui. "Since taking Cardui, I am so much better and can do all my housework."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do not allow yourself to get into a bad fix. You might get in so bad you would find it hard to get out. Better take Cardui while there is time, while you are still in moderately good health, just to conserve your strength and keep you in tip top condition. In this way your troubles, whatever they are, will gradually grow smaller instead of larger—you will be on the up-grade instead of the down—and by and bye you will arrive at the north pole of perfect health. Get a bottle at your druggists' today.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

resign. Which shows that it pays better to be dishonest than to tell the truth.

ENTIRE CREW DROWNED:—A four masted vessel was run down Monday off the coast of England and the entire crew, including the wives of the officers, was drowned.

INDIANA AGAINST TARIFF:—The hope of the stand-patters that Indiana would endorse the Aldrich tariff law has been disappointed. The State Republican convention endorsed both Taft and Roosevelt, but did not say a word about the tariff. When Sen. Beveridge made a vicious attack on the new law, he was vigorously cheered.

EASTERN KENTUCKY

(Continued on last page.)

ESTILL COUNTY.

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, April 4.—J. M. Edwards is in Louisville this week on business. —R. J. Scrivner went to Booneville last week on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wilson were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wagers Saturday night and Sunday.—Uncle Sid Wagers is visiting his daughter Mrs. J. M. Edwards at present.—Mr. J. H. Amole who has

been teaching at Wagersville for the past three months closed his school Friday April 1st.—Miss Maude Park of Berea College visited home folks a few days the first of the week.—Miss Ella Park came home last week after a very pleasant visit with her brother Luther in Jacksonville, Fla.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Parsons of Irvine are visiting the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Arvine this week.—Mr. Robert Wagers purchased of Mr. Jess Wilson a horse for \$165.—Miss Katherine Wagers and sister, and Mr. Ambrose Wilson visited their sister, Mrs. Simp Warford Saturday of last week.—Sunday school was re-organized at Wagersville Sunday Apr. 3 with Mr. A. B. Kelley as Supt.

Congersville, Ill., Letter

Congersville, Ill., April 4.—Willie Nickels of Goodfield was in Congersville the first of the week.—Mrs. Ellsworth Smith entertained a number of relatives at her home Easter Sunday.—Thomas Alexander of Covell came March 26th, to make a visit with his sisters, Mrs. Lee Kelley and Mrs. Abner Willis.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wilson visited home folks Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Willson leaves to day for a visit with her sister in Atlanta.—Mr. Leon Harris was at Bloomington Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kelley visited over Sunday with the latter's sister Mrs. Abner Willis.—Mrs. Hugh Young and six of their

children are quite ill with measles.—Mrs. Charles Gentry and Mrs. Leon Harris were at Danvers the first of the week.—Mitt Richardson of Eureka called on Victoria Alexander Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Everett Todd of Goodfield were the guests of Jas. Burtin Easter Sunday.—Mr. Simon Lantz of Carlock has moved to his farm near Mackinaw Dells.—This week closes the Congersville school.—Mr. Edward Alexander made a business trip to Normal Saturday.

DR. THOMSON RESIGNS

(Continued from First Page)

At last the time came when, after the strenuous contest against the passage of the Holland bill, I was compelled to say to the Prudential Committee of the Institute that I could no longer carry the double burden. The physical strain had become too great. There was danger that neither would the Union Church have a pastor nor the Institute a head in me. It is not the time for the Institute to elect a Principal, for no school can at present wisely be organized. The logic of the situation would have seemed to leave me here as pastor.

The committee, however, replied that the Institute would never need a leader and head more than just now, and asked me to resign my pastorate and take charge of the Institute's affairs, as President of the Board of Trustees, until such time as the office of Principal can be established.

What am I to do? I cannot carry the double load. We, you as well as I, must not let the Institute fall. It is the child of Berea College, which is the child of the Union Church. The Institute is our grandchild. The parent has her hands full to live, and it seems to be a time when the grandparents must take the infant in charge.

Moreover, the interests of the Union Church must have consideration. You have been patient beyond parallel. While the pulpit has been cared for, you would have been practically pastorless for a year and a half, but for the faithful labors of Miss Moore. If I were willing to trespass further on your patience, and you were to consent to it, I can see no prospect for many months to come of a change in the situation.

I have never taken a step more reluctantly in my life. If my wife and I have ever needed the prayers of our friends, we need them now. I am not an educator, nor a man of business, and yet I am constrained to give up the ministry, in which I have had some experience, and become an educator and a business man. The only possible word is that of Luther. "Here stand I. I can do no other. God help me. Amen."

It is with untold sorrow that I now resign this pastorate into the hands of the Church which called me to it. It seems quite necessary that I should be relieved of its duties at as early a date as you will consent to, by the first of May, if possible.

Our home will probably be among you for many months, so that we shall not be saying farewell to you, as friends and neighbors, soon.

In view of the circumstances, and the resignation which I have offered, I hereby call a special business meeting of the Church to convene at the close of the prayer meeting on Thursday night of this week, to consider this resignation and to take such action as then assembled in conference with the Holy Spirit, may seem to you wise.

May our Lord Jesus Christ, who founded this Church, who has been our guide and helper through the past six and a half years, take the Church, as a body, and each particular member of it, into His special care, bring to you the man of His choice to take up the work which I am compelled to lay down, and watch over us all till we are called home or He returns.

Your Pastor,
A. Eugene Thomson.

NEW STORY OF NOAH

The discovery of a fragment of a cuneiform tablet believed to be of the period 2100 B. C., bearing an account of the deluge described in the Bible and agreeing with the narrative in Genesis, was reported by Prof. H. V. Hilprecht at a gathering of friends of the University of Pennsylvania at the house of Provost Harrison.

The fragment, which has just been deciphered, was one of those excavated from the lowest strata of the oldest part of the ruins of the Temple library of Nippur and was brought to Philadelphia by the four expeditions sent out by the University of Pennsylvania in 1899. It is of unbroken clay and measures 2 3/4 inches at its greatest width and 2 3/8 at its greatest length.

EVEN ERRORS ARE SIMILAR. As translated by Prof. Hilprecht the narrative is as follows:—

"(I declare unto) thee that the confines of Heaven I will loosen a deluge I will make and it shall sweep away all men together; but thou (the Baby-

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 26

A rope 25 feet long is passed thru a ring to which a goat is tied, and the ends of the rope are fastened to two stakes 20 feet apart which form a line running north and south. How far east and west can the goat move and how much space can he graze over?

Solution to Problem No. 22

Since the drover bought twice as many cows as oxen, it is evident that every time he expends \$28 for an ox, he expends \$17x2 equals \$34 for two cows, then, since he purchased three times as many sheep as cows, he bought 2x3 equals 6 sheep every time he paid for two cows. \$7.50x6 equals \$45 cost of 6 sheep. \$28 plus \$34 plus \$45 equals 107 dollars what he spent for each outlay.

\$749 divided by 107 equals 7, number of oxen.
7x2 equals 14 number of cows.
14x3 equals 42, number of sheep.

Mrs. Cynthia Flanery Posey, Ky.
Other correct answers, Mrs. Eliza Ogg, Berea, D. G. Wood, Nathanton.

Ionian Noah) seek life before the deluge cometh forth; for to all living beings as there are I will bring overthrow, destruction, annihilation—build a great ship and—total height shall be its structure. It shall be a house boat carrying what has been saved of life—with a strong deck cover it. The ship which thou shalt make, into it, bring the beasts of the field, the birds of Heaven and the creeping things, two of everything instead of a number—and the family—"

The tablet antedates by over 100 years any that has been found recording the deluge.

It is simply amazing in its coincidences to the story in Genesis, with which it tallies in minute details. In this, as in the Bible story, the Lord God, the great king of the gods of the ancient Semites, says:—

"I will loosen the confines of Heaven. A deluge I will make and it shall sweep away all men together."

Even the errors in the translation of the Bible text from Hebrew to English and German mark the striking similarity between the Nippur story of the deluge and that of the ancient Hebrews.

Bruta Indifference.

"It seems since his marriage Jack Thornley has developed into a perfect brute."

"You surprise me. What has he done?"
"Why, the other night while his wife was regaling him with all the particulars of that choice Verfast scandal she noticed that he seemed very quiet. And what do you think? He was sound asleep!"

Mortuary Literature.

"His sorrowing wife," wrote the reporter, unthinkingly, and the city editor glared as he changed it to "his sorrowing widow." "Her sorrowing widow" was the way the reporter phrased his next obituary notice, and the city editor said things beneath his breath as he made it read, "her sorrowing husband." The English language is one of the mysteries of civilization.—Toronto Star.

Smyrna Figs in California.

Smyrna figs flourish in the San Joaquin valley, California, as in their native land.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

hints of a coming thunder storm, it is uncertain. We will just have to wait.

Congress is dawning along happily, with just as few men on hand as possible. The rest including D. C. Edwards are home looking after their "fences," and it is understood that many of those who stood by Cannon are surprised at the amount of repairs which are necessary. There are enough here to keep business running, however, and they are doing their best.

The time has come when the Rate Bill, prepared by direction of the President will take the center of the stage, and hold it for a while. In the Senate it has been getting along slowly, with indications that it is going to be amended so as to be more pleasing to the Insurgents before it gets passed, and in the House the amendments have already been made by the Committee, and as the bill is very different from what Taft knew. The changes are all in the way of concessions to the Insurgents, and some of the representatives of the interests are very much excited about the nerve of Congress in passing its own laws, instead of taking the pill fixed up by Wickersham and the railroad lawyers.

The conservation question is getting hot too. There are three parties, and they do not agree at all. All three parties claim to be strong for conservation—and two of them are really working for it. There is a small body of men who have tried

INTENSIVE FARMING

Timely Articles on Mountain Farming—Science for the Fathers

Conducted By F. O. CLARK.

More Grass More Money

Of all the important farm crops, none is so badly neglected as that of our grass. The principle crop of the hilly countries in the old world, is grass, and any thinking man knows that two thirds of the cultivated land in Eastern Kentucky ought to be in grass.

Why do we not raise more of this valuable crop? There are two reasons; First, we do not know how to get good stand and second, we do not know how to make grass a money crop.

The first of these reasons, we shall now discuss, the second will be taken up in a later issue. The common method of just plowing the ground and then putting on the seed is absolutely fatal to the grass crops. The seeds are very fine and require that the ground be thoroughly fitted. You should harrow the ground over six or eight times is necessary. If you are sowing a grain field or a pasture, the seed should be put on at a time when the frost or else the rain will cover the seed and pack them in the ground.

Grass and weeds will not grow together, for the weeds spring up and choke out the grass. Clean cultivation must be practiced for at least two years previous to the seeding.

We find many farmers who have attempted to get a stand with a single kind of grass. Perhaps it came all right, but the season of good green pasture was very short. To make grass pay we must have it green, from the early spring to the late fall. This can be had on blue grass land with but one kind of seed, but for nearly all the eastern part of the state this is impossible. We must use a mixture of five or six differ-

ent kinds of seed if we are to make a success. Each grass has its green season, and by careful selection we can make a mixture of early, medium and late that will make a high grade pasture.

But some one asks, what seeds are we to use? The answer is, you must study your soil and make experiments to tell which grasses are best adapted to your section. The same is true concerning fertilizers, some land needs one kind and some another. Never use complete fertilizer.

Because of the heavy texture of the soil, the "Public Square" here in Berea has been a failure as a garden spot. We believe grass experiments can be successfully carried on here. The U. S. Government is furnishing seeds and fertilizers for the northern half of it, so that the people of this section can see the result of the various kinds of seeds, with the different fertilizers. The grasses are planted in rows and at the end of each row will be found the name of the seed and the combination of fertilizer used.

This work has just been started and we hope by Commencement time, to have the seed all up so that the results can be seen.

We have planted Red Clover, Alkali Clover, Timothy, Meadow Fescue, Italian Rye, Fall Meadow Oats, Orchard, Brome, Perennial Rye and Blue Grass and hope to plant as many more kinds.

The fertilizers used have been Acid phosphate, Murate of Potash, Raw Bone and Tankage, in various mixtures and quantities.

The college farm has some examples of successful mixtures, in grass and fertilizers.

hoping to get rich out of the present law, and they are not going to be satisfied, if they can help it. Their game is to find so many faults that none of all the laws will be rejected. But of the people who really do approve the President's programme, half are against the methods he recommended, and there is no telling what will be done—if anything.

The tariff war keeps getting to the front, and this time it is a movement to enlarge the powers of the Tariff Board. This body is expected to furnish real information on which we can base a scientific and fair tariff law, and of course the people who are getting more than their share out of the one we have now are against the Board. The plan is to have it's powers increased, and it may succeed, but it will only be after a great fight.

The post office rate bill is being discussed off and on, with an immense amount of misinformation being given out by different parties at interest. The original plan was to charge magazines more than the present rate for handling their stuff. This did not make a hit with them, so they came back with figures to show that the railroads were getting more than their share of the money, and that if the Department were properly run there would be no deficit. None doubts this last proposition, the railroads have been getting some figures themselves, and these show that the rates are far from being too high. It is shown, for instance, that instead of the nine cents a pound, which the railroads are said to have received, they get only 1.33 cents, and besides this they have to haul the cars, clerks, etc., free of any charge. As a matter of fact because of the conditions under which the mails are handled, and for which the railroads are not to blame, they get less for carrying them, than for other kinds of freight. Although the pound rate is somewhat higher, there is so much dead weight, and so many inconveniences that they are far from getting rich on the deal.

The public is now waiting for some new light. It really seems likely that the final result of the investigation will be to prove that the rural free delivery is what is costing most of the money—and no one suggests for a minute that this be stopped.

One little flurry has come in the House this week over the ship subsidy bill. Charges were made that a lobby, such as the Kentucky legislature keeps, had been at work in favor of this bill, and the House has voted to investigate since such things are considered very disgraceful up there.

WHY THE EAST RULES US

Washington, March 31.—President Taft, in an address before the Ohio Society of Washington tonight, pointed out that the power of the Eastern States in Congress lies in the fact that they keep men in office when they place them there.

He contrasted the influence of the East in legislative affairs with that of the West and attributed the supremacy of the former to the continuous

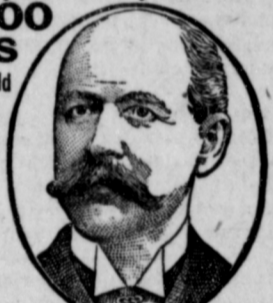
service of legislative representatives. "Why is it," asked the President, "that the small States of the East exercise so much power in Congress? It is not because an Eastern man has any more capacity in the matter of legislation than a Western man—certainly not more than an Ohio man."

THEY KEEP MEN IN CONGRESS. "It is because when the Eastern States get a good representative they keep him as long as he lives and then he has an influence that vastly exceeds the mere numerical representation of population."

"I don't know whether this is quite germane to the subject of this occasion, but it occurred to me to say this because I feel as though we are all interested in having Ohio well represented and in having Ohio make herself felt in legislation of this country by the adoption of a system that will certainly bring about the weight she is entitled to."

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The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

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Maybe the hog is merely trying to live up to what the retail price of pork has been for a considerable time.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid is thought to be crazy because he will not eat. The high cost of living may have affected him.

We had long suspected that the hens were laying different colored eggs. Most of those we buy have seemed to be an invisible gray.

If your sausage shows careless preparation set it down to overwork of the packers, who have to look after so many investigations.

If science insists that every razor has a saw edge we shall concede the point, adding a little empirical testimony on our own account.

More ice than ever this summer, but it is so thick and heavy that the expense of delivery will be so great that of course the price must stay up.

A lawyer wants \$35,000 for advising a client to marry a man who lived only a week. Think what the lawyer would have charged had the husband lived a year!

A Harvard professor asserts that a man can live on 20 cents a day. He is not far wrong, but the states the proposition awkwardly. A man can live a day on 20 cents.

French aviators are inclined to reproach the Wright brothers for protecting their patents by court proceedings in view of the cordial way in which the Frenchmen appropriated them.

Because so many people have stopped eating meat in Cleveland the price of pork on the hoof jumped to \$10.10 per hundred pounds. However, the increased price should not worry the abstainers.

A London scientist says all children are born with criminal tendencies. The most common of these criminal tendencies is, of course, the well-known desire of the infant to surreptitiously suck its thumb.

One resident of New York when seeking American citizenship after years of residence in this country asserted that the national flag was green. Some patriot should go to New York and take along the national colors.

There is a young American woman in Paris who can sing soprano like Patti and tenor in a way to make Caruso jealous. And in Kansas City an acrobat turned a complete double back somersault from the ground. No wonder Halley's comet is edging up within seeing and hearing distance.

Uncle Sam's big guns, such as are used on his battleships, show that they are capable of sending shells through twenty feet or more of reinforced concrete, as now employed in the construction of coast fortifications. But the question that really concerns the country most is whether the guns of any other navy can do the trick.

Morocco has rare capacity for stirring up the European nations, notwithstanding the agreements which were supposed to have sidetracked the former troubles. The war in that country in which Spain has been engaged, with some embarrassing results, was an illustration of the unhappy conditions in Morocco. Now the Sultan has given offense to France, and his attitude toward the powers is reported as likely to "foreshadow grave complications." In fact it may be said that Morocco has superseded the Balkan region as a political storm-center.

The pound keeper objects to being required to kill stray cats. He thinks it will multiply his labors nine times.

With several men once regarded as wealthy and high up in finance now "doing time" and known only by numbers in federal prisons it must at least be admitted that the law is not as partial as has been alleged. The facts prove that no matter how great resources they may have had at command these culprits are no more successful in dodging penalties than are poorer men.

DEMOCRATS SEEM SURE OF VICTORY

Confident That They Will Be in Control of Sixty-Second Congress.

REPUBLICANS SMILE AT CLAIM

Declare Opponents by Blunder Destroyed Their Best Issue—Arizona and New Mexico Putting Forward Strong Claims for Statehood.

Washington.—The Democrats in the house of representatives seemingly have lost none of their confidence that they are to be in control when the Sixty-second congress comes together in December, 1911. The regular Republicans say that the Democrats committed a tactical blunder when they allied themselves with the insurgents in the effort to defeat what had come to be known as Cannonism. The old-time regulars declare that the Democrats overreached themselves because they helped in the effort to put out of existence the issue which the minority party was depending upon to help to elect its candidate for the house of representatives at the next election.

The Democrats retort that they made no mistake, because they have shown the country positively that when they come into power they will not countenance a rules committee which will have the power to obstruct legislation which the country is anxious to have passed. The leading Democrats declare that the evidence has been so strong of a revolt throughout the country against house procedure, as it has been the rule recently, that they will gain just as many votes by taking the field early against Cannonism as they would if they had put off their opposition until the days of actual campaigning before the people.

Democrats Are Confident.

In the ranks of the Democracy in the house, however, the feeling that victory is to come next November is so strong that even now there is discussion as to what Democrat shall succeed Mr. Cannon in the speakership. Champ Clark is the leader of the minority, and as a matter of natural course it is to be supposed that he will be chosen speaker, but nevertheless, there are other Democrats in the house who have ambitions, and it is perfectly true, as some of the party admit, that there has been some opposition to Mr. Clark's methods of procedure as leader.

Among the Democrats who are known to have at least latent speaker's ambitions are Ollie M. James of Marion, Kentucky, who has been in the service of the house for seven years; Swager Shirley of the same state, whose term of service has been coincident with that of Mr. James; Oscar M. Underwood of Birmingham, Alabama, who has been a member of congress for 15 years, and John Joseph Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, New York who has been a house member for 11 years.

Clark in the Lead.

It seems to be practically assured, however, that if the Democrats do succeed in carrying the next house, they will elect Champ Clark of Missouri as the speaker. Not all the Democrats are in favor of Mr. Clark.

No matter what opposition may be shown to the Missouri member's candidacy in the caucus, the party majority will carry the day and it seems that almost undoubtedly Mr. Clark will be chosen to take the chief seat in the next congress now occupied by Mr. Cannon—provided, of course, that the hopes of the Democracy are fulfilled and that victory comes to them next November. The Democrats in their high hopes not only are talking about the speakership succession, but actually are looking at the choice committee places with a view to determining what chairmanships are to fall to the lot of the men who stood by Leader Clark through the tumult and the fighting.

Chance for Personal Bills.

With the enlarged rules committee of the house of representatives which has just come into legal being as a result of the revolt of the allied insurgents and Democrats there may be greater opportunity offered for the passage of what are known as personal bills. In the course of a congress there are introduced hundreds of measures, in addition to pension bills, and of these only a small percentage ever received the support of a committee report, let alone being given the privilege of actual discussion in the house with a view to passage.

It has been the complaint in the past that the men who were in a position of power either on the rules committee or because of close personal and political affiliations with the speaker, were the ones who were able to secure the uninterrupted passage of measures which were of particular interest to their districts. The non-influential member who had a bill which his constituents were demanding had difficulty at times in securing the sanction of the house authorities for its passage. The enlarged rules committee perhaps will be more considerate of the legislative desires of the less influential congressmen. There are bound to be on the committee, either in the majority or the minority representation, a man or two

who because of sympathy with the trials of the influential will endeavor to secure for them and their measures such recognition as is possible. The rules committee does not act on many bills but the influence of the members always has been great.

Now that the committee has been enlarged the Democrats probably will exercise more influence than they did when the committee was smaller. The regular Republicans know that there is a likelihood at any time that the insurgents and the Democrats may get together once more and defeat any measure which the minority party and the minority of the majority party consider as being of a nature intended to cause a return of the old conditions of house control. At any time a combination of the insurgents and Democrats can force the election of a new rules committee by joining forces, passing a resolution to that effect and compelling the election of the rules members in the open house. For these reasons the organization Republicans on the rules committee, it is believed, unquestionably will pay the greater heed to objections which may be offered at the committee meetings by the Democratic minority membership.

Future Conflicts Unlikely.

Both the regular and insurgent Republicans seem to realize that if there is to be any further sharp fighting in the ranks of the Republican party the time of the conflict should be postponed. The members of both factions in the Republican party want to be re-elected to congress and each side realizes apparently that the great hope of the return of a majority of Republicans lies in concord for the rest of the session and in the passage of administration measures, so that the present majority party can go before the country with at least a semblance of harmony. The desire of the insurgents and regulars seems to be that they may be able to say to the people that while they had their troubles they finally got together and passed progressive Republican measures and kept the party faith as outlined in the planks of the national platform adopted at the convention in Chicago two years ago next June.

The Democrats do not believe that the Republicans can keep in a harmonious state even for the rest of the session.

Eager to Become States.

Arizona and New Mexico may be obliged to wait "until a more convenient season" for the honors of statehood. The party in power has promised that the territorial form of government soon shall be a thing of the past, but the question which the representatives of the two territories who are anxious for statehood would like to have answered is just what is meant by "soon."

The friends of statehood, in their anxiety, cannot see any other reason for the further exclusion of the territories from the union except the one political reason that the Republicans do not want to add to the senate's Democratic membership just at the present time. The Republican leaders who, while saying that they are not opposed to statehood after proper preparations for it can be made, deny that political considerations have anything to do with their unwillingness to act quickly or, as they put it, hastily. It is not altogether assured, however, that if the territories were to be given statehood at once their legislatures would elect four Democratic senators.

Dealing with Mexican Element.

There is a considerable element in the population of Arizona and New Mexico which is of Mexican extraction. Thousands of these people have kept their old Mexican ways and a great many of them cannot speak English. It has been proposed to deny suffrage to all men excepting those capable of speaking English. The desire of Republicans who are not opposed to statehood even at the present time is that if admission is given to the territories they shall hold their constitutional conventions and their elections of state officers at different times. It is held by the advocates of this plan that in the scramble for the offices the people might be led to adopt constitutions without proper study of their conditions. This, it is said, would happen unless the voting on the ratification of the constitutions and on the election for state officers were held at widely separated times.

It is yet problematical whether or not statehood for the two territories will come to a vote at the present session of congress. Even those who are opposed to admitting them into the United States say that the time is not far distant when they must be admitted, because neither party can afford to ignore the promise that it has made. The Republicans, it is claimed, if they continue in power, cannot afford to be heedless for any great length of time of the president's recommendation in favor of granting the rights of states to the two southwestern territories.

Defense of Railroad Bill.

The troubles in the house of representatives, the debate in the senate on the interstate commerce bill, and other matters, have rather shadowed the issue of statehood for the two territories, but within the shadow nevertheless there has been a half obscured scene of activity. It does not seem probable that the demand of the territories for a new form of government which will make them states of the union will long be denied, but if the friends of immediate action are to be believed the Republicans are none too anxious just now to give the territories admission because the majority party does not wish immediately to add four Democratic senators to the minority party's representation in the upper house.

GEORGE CLINTON.

BALLOTING ON PEACE TERMS

STORMY SESSION AND BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF LEADERS FOR BROKEN PROMISES.

STIRRING SPEECHES BY LEADERS

Sentiment Apparently in Favor of Settlement on As Good Terms As Can be Effected—Cheers for Both Peace and Fight.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The striking carmen, in a mass meeting at Labor Lyceum hall, are balloting upon the proposition of accepting the company's terms of peace as submitted to them through Mayor Reyburn.

Sentiment seemed to be overwhelmingly for settlement upon the best terms to be had, and the leaders postponed the vote as long as possible in an effort to stem the tide. Their influence, however, appeared to be on the wane. Stirring speeches by C. O. Pratt and Peter Driscoll met with responses from the men themselves, many of them rising in their seats and denying some of the statements of the leaders.

Men were shouting from the floor and the platform at the same time. There were cheers for both peace and fight talk.

There was every indication that Pratt would go down to defeat, that the men were at last able to assert themselves and that the movement for settlement would stampede the entire meeting.

FATAL BALLOON ASCENSION

The Pommern Breaks Away in a Fierce Hurricane With Tragic Ending.

Stettin, Germany.—The German balloon Pommern, which made an ascension here, met with a series of accidents which ended in a disaster under most tragic circumstances in the Baltic sea. Three men lost their lives, including the radical member of the reichstag, Werner Hugo Delbrueck. Herr Delbrueck and another member of the party were drowned, a third occupant of the car was picked up unconscious and he died from his injuries, while the fourth was rescued in a serious condition by a tug.

The wind was blowing a hurricane and the Pommern broke away before she was properly ballasted. The balloon collided with telegraph wires, which broke, almost overturning the basket. It then dashed into the roof of a neighboring factory, destroying the smokestack. With the basket swaying wildly, and half of its ropes cut, the balloon soared to a great altitude and disappeared in the clouds at a terrific speed.

Rockefeller's Narrow Escape.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller came within an inch of being run down by an automobile. Just as he was in the act of stepping from the curb at Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue a big touring car swerved swiftly around the corner. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., caught his father by the arm and pulled him back just in time to keep him from being struck by the machine.

Mafia Society Vendetta.

St. Louis, Mo.—In the slaying of Pietro Sciu, 42, an Italian, in his room, the police believe they have a genuine case of a Mafia assassination. Sciu was found dying from six bullet wounds. The room showed evidence that a desperate struggle had taken place.

French Aviator Meets Death.

San Sebastian, Spain.—Hubert Le Blon, who, prior to his taking up aeroplaning, was a noted automobilist, was killed when making an exhibition flight here. He was circling the Royal palace of Miramar, at a height of 140 feet, when his motor broke down.

Pennsylvania Tunnel Opened.

New York.—The Pennsylvania railroad opened to public inspection for the first time 16.5 miles of the most expensive construction work, foot for foot, ever attempted—namely its tunnel and terminal improvement from Harrison, N. J., to Sunnyside, L. I.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

Louisville, April 3.—Total offerings last week were 2,452 hhds. Of this number 1,315 hhds were burley and 1,138 hhds dark. There were but 902 hhds new burley sold at auction, quality below the average, colors exceedingly scarce. Of the reported private sales about 250 hhds of new burley were sold to the American Tobacco Co.; 168 hhds new burley, 260 hhds new dark and 95 hhds old dark were sold to various parties.

Cincinnati, April 2.—Only 49 cases of Zimmer Spanish and seed leaf were sold at cigar leaf sales at the Globe warehouse. The demand was good, market strong, quality and condition fair. The 22 cases of Zimmer's sold ranged from \$3 to \$12.75, and 27 cases of seed leaf selling from \$3.25 to \$10.25.

Left Hospital to be Married.

Cairo, Ill.—Peter H. Pendleton, 35, after having an arm amputated, left his bed to be married to Miss Laura C. Wimp, 23. The couple are residents of East Prairie, Mo. Mr. Pendleton returned to hospital after ceremony.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

What Is Going on in Different Sections of Kentucky.

ANOTHER INSURANCE SCANDAL.

Stockholder Alleges Fraud and Seeks to Prevent Merger.

Louisville, Ky.—General indictment against the officers of the Citizens' Life Insurance Co., charging fraud, mismanagement and extravagance, is contained in a suit by William G. Rau, a stockholder, in which he seeks to head off an alleged proposed merger of the Citizens' Life and the Citizens' National Life Insurance Co. An injunction, preventing the transfer of the assets of the Citizens' Life to the Citizens' National Life is requested, and the plaintiff asks that the officials be required to appear before the court to answer orally regarding the financial condition of the former institution. If it is found insolvent a receiver is asked. Among the charges is one that W. H. Gregory, president of the two companies, and L. W. Key, fourth vice president of the defendant firms, have used funds of the Citizens' Life to take up two notes executed by each of them for \$9,750 each. The expenses of the company were excessive, he said, and that in 1909 the company wasted \$556,000 of an income of \$770,602. There are many other similar charges, one being that the firm had some \$30,000 on deposit in the Owensboro Savings bank, which went to pieces. Chas. B. Pierce, first vice president of the Citizens' Life, acting for W. H. Gregory, who is out of town, denied all the charges, adding that Rau was acting for some one else behind a scheme to wreck the institution.

BANKER IN JAIL.

Unable To Give Bond After His Second Arrest.

Grayson, Ky.—W. J. Rice, of the Imperial bank of Olive Hill, who was indicted for making false statements in his report to the secretary of state, for which he gave bond, has been arrested again under indictments made by the Carter grand jury for embezzlement and obtaining money by false pretense. He is now in jail here, so far unable to give bond of \$8,000. He was arrested in the western part of Kentucky and brought here by the sheriff of Graves county. The Imperial bank is in the hands of Receiver W. T. Womack. A few questionable notes were found in the safe when opened.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Willson will take up the applications for appointment as superintendent of public instruction to succeed Superintendent J. G. Crabbe, who will become the president of the Eastern Kentucky Normal school at Richmond. So far he has not considered any of the applications, but it is understood that Prof. Ellsworth Regentine, of Newport, will be appointed if he wants the position. Regentine is the present superintendent of the Newport public schools.

Springfield, Ky.—The Hon. W. H. Strange, of Hart county, who is connected with the office of commissioner of agriculture, addressed the farmers at the courthouse, and succeeded in organizing the Washington County Corn-Growers' association. There were about 60 of the leading farmers present. After his speech he distributed three bushels of seed corn among the farmers. The following were elected as officers of the association: W. D. Claybrooke, president; C. J. Hayden, secretary; J. Pollin, treasurer.

Louisville, Ky.—Lou's Doerhoefer is defendant in a suit filed by Mrs. Pearl Devine, in which she asks damages for personal injuries in the sum of \$10,000. She avers that Doerhoefer "unlawfully assaulted, kicked and beat her upon the head, arms, legs and body with his fists and feet, and that one or more of her ribs was broken."

Covington, Ky.—According to figures compiled by City Auditor Gould a large boom in building and construction work struck this city during the past month. Total permits granted were as follows: Brick, \$58,000; frame, \$12,700; remodeling residences, brick and frame, \$5,200.

Ft. Thomas, Ky.—Orders have been received from Washington directing the Second infantry to prepare to participate in the military maneuvers at Gettysburg, Pa., in July. Seven companies, headquarters and band are designated for duty there, one of the eight companies stationed here to be left for garrison duty. This is the first time that the regiment at this post has been ordered out of the Department of the Lakes for maneuvers.

Leighton, Ky.—Andrew McMullen, a young man of near Natural Bridge, came to the Eastern Kentucky lunatic asylum to visit his mother. Mrs. McMullen failed to recognize him. The boy was so affected by this that half an hour after he left the institution he became himself violently insane. It took the combined efforts of four patrolmen to prevent his harming pedestrians on Main street and to get him to the police station, where he is detained pending the arrival of relatives.

POLICE ARE KEPT BUSY.

Girl Stemmers Quit Work and Riots and Arrests Follow.

Louisville, Ky.—Several riots, in which the police were twice forced to level their revolvers upon women and children, 10 arrests, including girl rioters, and wild disorder among 10,000 strikers and sympathizers, attended a walkout of 3,500 stemmers, mostly women and girls at the three plants of the American Tobacco Co. That 4,500 tobacco workers will join the strike now seems inevitable, and a mass-meeting has been called, when the strikers will perfect an organization. Led by Miss Hazel Spaulding, 2,000 striking women have swarmed about the plants of the company, and armed with sticks, stones, bricks and all weapons that lay handy. No demands have yet been made by the strikers, but efforts to effect a settlement have been made by the employers. The strikers will ask a 20 per cent increase in wages, an increase of one cent per pound for piecework. They now receive two cents a pound for stemming.

Carlisle, Ky.—While descending stairs at his home at Morning Glory, Henry L. Brinker, aged 85, a leading farmer of Nicholas county, fell, sustaining a broken neck and dying almost instantly.

Louisville, Ky.—Forest fires which have raged at intervals for 10 days surrounding South Park, near here, broke out again, and destroyed a tract of 150 acres of fine timber, causing a loss of \$20,000. Twenty men fought the flames throughout the night, and while the fire is still burning it is believed that the danger to surrounding property is over.

Frankfort, Ky.—Capt. W. G. Bullock, brother-in-law of Senator Thomas H. Paynter, in point of service the oldest employe of the Kentucky penitentiary, having served continuously for 12 years, sent his resignation to the prison commission, to become effective April 1. It is understood that 15 employes of the penitentiary will lose their jobs between April 1 and 5.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Postmaster George M. Dickey, representing the city council; R. V. Bishop, president of the Cynthiana Commercial club, representing the Commercial club, and a representative of the fiscal court left for Washington to present Cynthiana's claim for a \$100,000 appropriation for a postoffice building to the congressional committee having the bill in hand.

Mayking, Ky.—Line Fork creek, a rich coal and timber territory in this county, has splendid prospects for a new railroad in the near future, as a survey of the road has just been filed in the Letcher county court clerk's office. This is thought to be a branch of the Lexington and Eastern, which was recently surveyed from Jackson through to the Elkhorn coal fields in this county.

Henderson, Ky.—All of the tobacco of the Stemming District association for 1908 has been sold. The association holdings for 1908 was 4,500 hogheads, and a sale by Manager William Elliott and the committee of 2,400 hogheads of strips cleans up all of the 1908 association export tobacco. This sale means the distribution of \$500,000 to the growers in the stemming district.

Lexington, Ky.—A telegram to relatives here announces the death of Rev. Arthur Brooks, the noted singing evangelist, of diphtheria, at Little Rock, Ark. Rev. Brooks was a graduate of Transylvania college, here, and with his brother, Rev. W. T. Brooks, conducted many great revivals for the Christian church in the south and west. About two years ago he was married to Miss Fite, of Kansas City.

Frankfort, Ky.—Endeavoring to prevent frauds from creeping into the examination of schoolteachers in this state, Superintendent of Public Instruction Crabbe has had the examination questions, 80 forms, and more than 1,000 lists, printed some place 1,000 miles distant from Frankfort. The questions have been received here.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Elizabeth Orr, who had the remarkable record of having borne 13 children, although only 31 years of age, died of pneumonia. Mrs. Orr has given birth to two sets of twins and one set of triplets. The latter was born one week ago, but died three days later.

Louisville, Ky.—While dodging the main issue and all questions to the point, Col. Albert Scott, chairman of the state board of control for charitable institutions, practically confirmed by his attitude the report that there would be a change in the board management of the Institute for Feeble Minded at Frankfort.

Asked if some change were contemplated, Col. Scott said: "There may be changes of that sort any time."

ROOSEVELT REFUSED TO SURRENDER HIS RIGHT TO LIBERTY OF ACTION

Conditions Sought to Be Imposed By Vatican Could Not Be Accepted Although No Engagement Existed With Methodists.

Rome.—The failure to arrange an audience between ex-President Roosevelt and the pope, which was known only in certain circles, is expected to create a tremendous stir here as well as abroad, far overshadowing the importance of the incident in which ex-Vice President Fairbanks was a principal. Although the negotiations technically were between Ambassador Leishman and Mr. Kennedy, it is well understood in Rome that Mr. Kennedy was acting under the instructions of Cardinal Merry del Val. The telegrams, therefore, were in reality between ex-President Roosevelt and the papal secretary of state.

When the correspondent called at the vatican great surprise was expressed when it was learned that Mr. Roosevelt had given out the text of the messages exchanged by Mr. Kennedy and the American ambassador, as they were regarded by the vatican in the light of diplomatic documents.

Mr. Kennedy explained that on March 21 John W. Garrett, first secretary of the embassy, called upon him to "transmit" Mr. Roosevelt's request for an audience with the pontiff on April 5. He said that Mr. Garrett insisted upon the word "transmit." Mr. Kennedy informed the secretary that he would immediately present the request to the proper vatican authorities, and promised a response as soon as possible.

"The following day," he said, "I was authorized to send Mr. Roosevelt the first message, which is quoted in his statement. The reference to the Fairbanks incident in the message was intended by the vatican only as a friendly intimation. I notice that my second message is not fully given. It ran thus:

"His holiness will be much pleased to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt, for whom he entertains great esteem, both personally and as president of the United States. His holiness quite recognizes Mr. Roosevelt's entire right to freedom of conduct. On the other hand, in view of the circumstances for which neither his holiness nor Mr. Roosevelt is responsible, an audience could not occur except on the understanding expressed in the former message."

"After this no further communication reached me from Mr. Roosevelt."

O'Loughlin intercedes. It further appears that it was John Callan O'Loughlin, who was assistant secretary of state in 1909 and a great personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt's, who attempted to intercede with Cardinal Merry del Val. The following semi-official version of what transpired at that interview has been furnished by a vatican authority:

"Cardinal Merry del Val said to Mr. O'Loughlin: 'Can you guarantee that Mr. Roosevelt will not visit the Methodists here?'

Mr. O'Loughlin replied: 'I can not. Indeed, I believe that Mr. Roosevelt is just the man to go there. He will do as he pleases.' 'It is indefensible,' said the papal secretary, 'for any person to be asked to be received by a great personage whose feelings he would be unwilling to respect.'

In the course of further conversation the cardinal declared that no court in Europe granted unrestricted audiences.

"Mr. Roosevelt himself," said the cardinal, "when he was president declined to receive persons unconditionally at the white house."

Without giving the names of the persons, the cardinal recalled a case where President Roosevelt, having been erroneously informed that a certain person was visiting him by the authority of the vatican, immediately sent a cabinet officer to the apostolic delegate at Washington to inform the delegate that he could not receive this personage, but he meant no discourtesy to the pope by his refusal. The pontiff, when informed of this, replied: "I esteem President Roosevelt more than ever." Returning to the present incident, Cardinal Merry del Val remarked:

"It is not in any sense a question of religion. Mr. Roosevelt might have gone to an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, or any other church, except the Methodist, and delivered an address there and he would have been received by the pope even on the same day.

Methodist War Offensive. "But he should not be received when it was suspected that after the audience he intended to go to the Methodist church in Rome, which is carrying on a most offensive campaign of calumny and detraction against the pontiff."

Sunflower Seeds. In some countries, notably in the Russian provinces north of the Caucasus, the sunflower serves other purposes besides ornamenting gardens with its huge golden bosses. The seeds are used to make oil, which is employed in the manufacture of soap and in cooking. The stems and leaves are burned and the ashes used to make potash. Last year the sunflower factories of the Caucasus produced 15,000 tons of potash.

The papal secretary even recognized Mr. Roosevelt's right to claim the privilege of visiting the Methodists the day after the audience on condition that he, Merry del Val, had received private assurances that he would not actually do so.

The vatican emphasizes the statement that it did not receive from the American embassy any notification of Mr. Roosevelt's final message that an audience had become impossible.

After being apprised of the contents of the vatican's statement it was explained on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf that his final message had not been communicated to the vatican because Mr. Kennedy's second telegram was all of the matter so far as he was concerned, but that he wished to keep the door open, not for his own sake, but for the sake of the Catholic church in America. When Mr. O'Loughlin came to Rome it was with the distinct understanding that he did not do so in Mr. Roosevelt's behalf, but in behalf of his co-religionists in America, and that he did not carry any authorization to subtract or add a word to Mr. Roosevelt's position as defined by his telegram for Mr. Kennedy.

CARDINAL GIBBONS INDISPOSED.

Eminent American Priest Not Reached with Copy of Dispatch.

Baltimore, Md.—A copy of the dispatch from Rome announcing the cancellation of his engagements for an audience with Pope Pius by Col. Roosevelt was taken to the residence of Cardinal Gibbons, but his eminence, being slightly indisposed, had retired and his attendants would not allow the dispatch to be shown him.

ROOSEVELT PARTY CHEERED.

Echoes Awake the Streets of Rome as Family Passes.

Rome.—Although measures had been taken by the police to prevent a large gathering inside the station at the time of the arrival of the Roosevelt party, many Americans and prominent Italians managed to find a way to circumvent these precautions and the depot was well filled when the ex-president made his appearance at the door of the car. Col. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Sig. Bolatti, director general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leishman and the other members of the American legation.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit Italy. Col. Roosevelt smilingly responded to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides and he shook hands with many of those about him.

CAR FILLED WITH FLOWERS.

Immense Crowd Greets Roosevelts When They Enter at Naples.

Naples.—Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt attended services at Christ church, leaving for Rome at 2:30 in the afternoon. An immense crowd assembled at the station to see them off. The private car which had been placed at their disposal by the Italian government was filled with flowers.

FAVORABLE TO ROOSEVELT.

Consensus of Opinion That Ex-President Did Right.

Washington.—Comment on the Roosevelt incident is in general that judging from details now available Col. Roosevelt did right.

Mr. Falconio, apostolic delegate, decided not to discuss the matter. Congressmen are inclined to treat the incident as a personal adventure of the ex-president.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, said: "The pope doubtless has a right to receive whom he pleases, but I do not believe he has the right to dictate the conduct of a visitor to Rome."

"I know he must be right," was the comment of the Rev. Dr. John H. Schick, who was Mr. Roosevelt's Washington pastor.

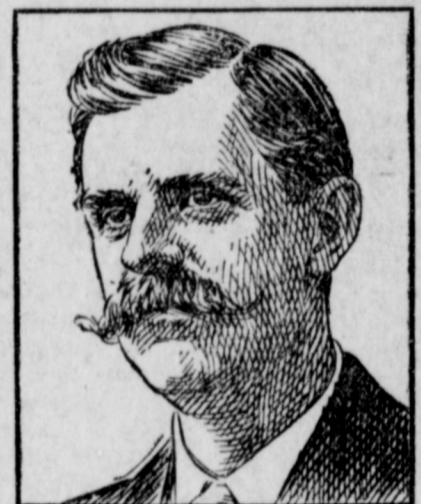
A well-known diplomat who did not wish his name used said after the dispatch had been read to him:

"There is nothing surprising in the refusal of the pope to receive Theodore Roosevelt. The same thing has occurred with foreign princes who have visited Rome. Troubles generally arise over the conflict between the papal and the vatican. All kinds of devices have been tried to get around this obstacle."

Breeding Skunks in Maine. Breeding skunks is rather a new industry in this state, but, nevertheless, it is a paying one with George Crooker of North Bath, and he has a colony of 20 polecats. The fur is used largely in the manufacture of coats and fur pieces, and Mr. Crooker is busy catching the animals for his yard. He has fenced in a 50-foot ledge with a high wire, and the little animals seem perfectly content with their new home.—Kennebec Journal.

Two of Kentucky's Representatives in Congress.

James Campbell Cantrill, democrat, of Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., was born July 9, 1870; educated at Georgetown (Ky.) college; in 1893 he married Miss Carrie Payne, of Georgetown; in 1895 was elected chairman of the Scott county democratic committee; in 1897 elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives and re-elected in 1899; in 1901 was elected a member of the Kentucky senate from the Twenty-second senatorial



J. CAMPBELL CANTRILL. Congressman from Seventh District of Kentucky.

district; in 1906 Mr. Cantrill became active in the work of organizing the tobacco growers of Kentucky, and for several years past has given almost his entire time to this work; January, 1908, he was elected president of the American Society of Equity for Kentucky, an organization for the co-operation of farmers in securing more profitable prices for their products; was elected to the Sixty-first congress, receiving 21,157 votes to 14,706 for L. L. Brisrow, republican.

Harvey Helm, democrat, of Stanford, Ky., is not married; attended school at the Stanford Male Academy, and graduated from the Central University of Kentucky with the degree of A. B.; was admitted to the practice of law in April, 1892; elected a member of the house of representatives in



HARVEY HELM. Congressman from Eighth District of Kentucky.

1893; served as such in the general assembly of Kentucky, session of 1894; elected county attorney of Lincoln county in 1897 for the term of four years, and re-elected in 1900; was delegate from the Eighth district to the democratic national convention at Kansas City in 1900; was elected to the Sixtieth congress, receiving 17,725 votes to 16,049 for L. W. Bethurum, republican, and 442 for A. Johnston, prohibitionist.

Chinese Good to Animals.

The Chinese of Oakland, Cal., have formed a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The Chinese are really a humane people, it is said. A man who for a long time has been president of an American humane society relates that years ago he asked Anson Burlingame, then American minister to China, whether a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals ought not to be formed in that country.

"It isn't needed," said Mr. Burlingame. "The Chinese are naturally good to animals. Such a thing as cruelty to animals is rarely heard of there."

Rare Gems Owned by Indian Rulers.

Magnificent as are the pearls worn by the wives of many American millionaires and by some women belonging to wealthy and aristocratic families of Europe, none can compare in point of magnificence with the marvelous gems possessed by some of the native Indian rulers, of whom none possess such a magnificent collection as the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur.

Utmost Utilization.

Putting every acre land to its best use is the idea about which the whole policy of the conservation of national resources revolves, and in the future the planting up of waste tracts in the United States is sure to be carried on extensively by private owners as well as in the national forests and on state lands.

Underlie. When a man is a human jellyfish, it stands to reason that he hasn't an honest bone in his body.

CONFIDENCE GAINED

Wage Advances by Railroads and Leading Industries Promise Much for Future.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

While the trade developments are irregular, revealing diversified conditions in different sections of the country, the volume as a whole is so large and makes such steady gains over last year that there can be no question as to its substantial character. Business activity depends so largely upon confidence, which is the basis of credit, that anything that is uncertain is disturbing to confidence. Whatever hesitation may have existed in the industries and the markets has now been largely eliminated. The labor situation is much less acute and notices of wage advances by railroads and leading industries promise much for the future. The influence of previous uncertainties was mostly felt in the speculative markets.

In the finished branches of iron and steel predictions are made that shipments in March will exceed the best previous records. New business comes forward in well-sustained volume, and the fact that prices remain stationary is attributed to the largely increased capacity of the mills. Export business in the rails has been a feature, however, recent sales for shipment abroad aggregating no less than 70,000 tons. Conditions in pig iron remain very much mixed, with a further sagging of prices in all directions.

The jobbers in dry goods are getting good advance orders on fall lines but the house trade is seasonably quiet, and buying is confined to immediate requirements. Curtailment of production in cotton manufacture is increasing, owing to the wide margin between selling prices and costs of production. Miscellaneous export trade has averaged well thus far this year, but in the absence of the China trade of last year the shipments do not loom up as well as a year ago to date. In worsted circles it is believed that the keen demand for woolsens, to the exclusion of worsteds, has dulled trade perceptibly. The yarn markets continue very quiet.

A large movement of fall lines of heavy staples is reported by some of the New England manufacturers of footwear. Shoe shipments from Boston again show a decrease this week. The hide markets are less active, with the exception of a single combination sale of different varieties of packer hides from western and eastern points amounting to about 40,000 hides. Leather business continues to improve, although trade is not generally active.

New York.—Bradstreet's review contains the following:

Business failures for the week ending with March 31 in the United States were 229, against 231 last week, 204 last year, 247 in 1908, 137 in 1907 and 151 in 1906.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending March 31 aggregated 1,744,279 bushels, against 1,638,578 bushels last week and 1,413,593 bushels this week last year. For the 39 weeks ending March 31 exports are 115,269,574 bushels, against 145,514,455 bushels in the corresponding week last year.

Corn exports for the week are 1,085,351 bushels, against 888,675 bushels last week and 1,102,244 bushels in 1909. For the 39 weeks ending March 31, corn exports are 27,734,852 bushels, against 24,822,060 bushels last year.

Writ of Habeas Corpus for Morse.

Athens, Ga.—Everything is practically ready for the fight to free Chas. W. Morse. Martin W. Littleton and ex-Gov. Hoke Smith have completed the draft of an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and according to present plans will file it in the federal court.

Building Operations Halted.

Evansville, Ind.—Nearly one-half of the building trades workmen in Evansville are now out on a strike and by the last of the week it is expected painters, bricklayers and plumbers will have nothing to do.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Cincinnati, April 2.—Flour—Spring patent, \$5.50a5.90, spring fancy \$4.90a5.25, winter patent \$5.65a6.00, winter fancy \$5.05a5.40. Wheat—No. 2 winter red \$1.18a1.20, on track. Corn—No. 2 white 64a64½c, No. 2 yellow 62c, No. 2 mixed 62c, No. 3 mixed 61½c, on track. Oats—No. 2 mixed 46½c, No. 2 white at 47½c, No. 4 white 44c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19a19.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50a17. No. 1 clover \$15a15.50, straw \$8a8.50. Rye—No. 2 84a86c, on track. Mill feed—Bran \$24.50a25.50, mixed feed \$25.50a26.50, middlings \$25a27.50 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cincinnati, April 2.—Cattle—Butcher steers, extra \$7.25a7.50, good to choice \$6.50a7.15; heifers, extra \$7a7.10, good to choice \$6.25a6.90; cows, extra \$5.85a6, good to choice \$5.25a5.75, canners \$2.15a3.75. Bulls—Fat bulls \$5.50a6,ologna \$4.50a5.40, extra \$5.50. Calves—Extra \$9 a fair to good light \$7a8.75. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$10.50a11, mixed packers \$10.65a10.95, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8a10.10, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7a10.10. Sheep—Extra \$6.75, good to choice \$6.25a6.65. Lambs—Extra \$9.25, spring lambs \$10a14.

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from All Parts of the State.

SELF-DEFENSE WAS PROVED.

McNamee Exonerated and Brother of Victim Shakes Him by the Hand.

Lexington, Ky.—Robert McNamee, who shot and killed Thomas W. McNamara in the home of Blanche Patterson, March 23, was dismissed of the charge of murder at his examining trial before County Judge Scott. By the testimony of Blanche Patterson, Emma Morganson and himself, McNamee proved a case of self-defense, and Night Chief of Police William Jenkins testified that McNamara on his deathbed had requested that McNamee be neither arrested or prosecuted for shooting him. McNamee testified that he ran from the house naked after the shooting, sent back for his clothes, dressed, got out on an early morning train for Columbus, O., remained there until after McNamara's funeral and surrendered at the county jail here.

Edward McNamara, brother of the dead man, who was the only member of the family active in the prosecution, walked over to McNamee and grasped him by the hand and said he wanted to show him that he bore no ill feeling against him. McNamara also shook hands with the father, mother and uncle of McNamee, as well as the attorney for the defense and friends of the young man.

NO PROMISE OF POSITIONS.

Panama Canal Zone Patronage Is Deferred.

Frankfort, Ky.—M. H. Thatcher, who has been appointed a member of the Panama Canal Commission, returned here from Lagrange, where he had been in conference with Senator W. O. Bradley. He made the following statement: "I have not yet secured my bearings. I do not know what patronage attaches to the appointment nor will I undertake to make any promises of positions. The present law provides for the 'Isthmian Canal Commission,' and I have been named as one of its members. The commission is in charge of the canal zone and canal construction. The commission, I take it, acts as a body. I do not know when I will leave for Panama. It may be several weeks yet. I have a number of official and business matters to adjust before leaving and I hope to be given time therefore."

JOHNSTON'S REPORT

Says the Kentucky National Guard Is in Fine Condition.

Frankfort, Ky.—According to the annual report of Adj. Gen. P. P. Johnston, submitted to Gov. Willson, the national guard of Kentucky was never in a better condition than at present. Under Adj. Gen. Johnston are Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Woodyard, on duty in the quartermaster's department; Judge W. L. Jett, who has charge of the Confederate Veterans; Lieut. Col. A. McLean Moffett, who is in charge of the inspector general's department. Col. Woodyard reports that there was on deposit Dec. 10, 1907, to the credit of the governor claims for services of Kentucky troops in the Spanish-American war \$22,340.56, and that the outgoing governor disbursed \$13,501.73, leaving a balance of \$9,838.83 to be disbursed.

"TEMPORARILY INSANE."

Culley Is Freed on Charge of Slaying Proctor.

Louisville, Ky.—"Not guilty on account of temporary insanity," read the verdict returned by the jury in the case of Robert M. Culley, who was freed. Culley was tried for the murder of W. E. Proctor. The verdict of the jury caused confusion on account of its wording. A big crowd remained about the courthouse until the verdict was brought in. Culley shot Proctor after his wife told of an alleged assault at the hands of the latter.

Louisville, Ky.—Within the next few weeks the Louisville Railway Co. will begin the work of extending the Fern Creek interurban line to Mt. Washington. The new line will bring Louisville in close communication with a rich and populous part of the county.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—Two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco owned by the Burley Tobacco Co., the Lawrenceburg Supply Co., the poultry house of A. Hawkins & Co., and the Lexington Brewery agency were destroyed by fire here, entailing a loss of \$75,000. Origin of the fire is a mystery.

Frankfort, Ky.—Cecil Fraser, aged 58 years, park engineer for Louisville and assistant landscaper on the capitol grounds, died here from paralysis with which he was stricken in Gov. Willson's office when attending a meeting of the Capitol Commission.

Leitchfield, Ky.—Charles Carroll, a 16-year-old son of a prominent farmer, was assassinated at his home at Goff's, Edmondson county, by a band of 12 masked men. Carroll was called to the door of his home and shot in the back.

ANXIOUS FOR SUCCESSOR.

Superintendent Crabbe Desires to Assume New Duties.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Willson is the busiest man in Kentucky now, preparing to slice some more republican pie. He has several very important places that he must fill. The most important is that of the office of state superintendent of public instruction.

Superintendent Crabbe would like to have the governor act on his resignation as soon as possible, for he desires to take part in the commencement exercises of the Eastern Normal school as the president of the institution. Prof. Ellsworth Regestine, of Newport, is mentioned as Crabbe's successor. Gov. Willson has his name under consideration, but there is no telling, for it is understood that Gov. Willson has a great admiration for former County Superintendent Taylor, of Pulaski county, who was sacrificed by the new school law.

There Thatcher's Old Job.

The office of State Inspector and Examiner M. H. Thatcher will become vacant as soon as he receives his commission as a member of the Panama Canal Zone Commission.

W. E. Bidwell, formerly the head of the banking department under Secretary of State Bruner, is tipped for the job, for he is one of Gov. Willson's favorites. This position pays \$2,500 a year.

By June 1 the printing commission, of which Gov. Willson is a member and chairman, must appoint a successor to J. W. Kedden, the present superintendent of public printing.

Another good job to be given out is that of the clerk to look after the stamping and recording of the interest-bearing warrants. This place was created by the recent legislature, and the clerk will be appointed by Treasurer Farley. It is probable that for a while at least the clerks in the treasurer's office will do the work and split the salary.

Governor Willson may also have the appointment of the appellate judge from the Fourth district to succeed Judge Henry S. Barker, who will become the president of the State university in September.

It is understood, too, that Floyd Thatcher, secretary to Commissioner Rankin, is going to Panama as the secretary to his uncle, M. H. Thatcher, and this will leave a job open for a young man or a young woman in that department. All of these places pay from \$100 a month on up.

"TRIM IT UP, DOC."

Said Boy to Physician After Left Foot Was Crushed.

Louisville, Ky.—"Say, stop this elevator; you've torn my foot off," was the startling statement made to the boy running the elevator at the Louisville & Nashville office building here by Heron Stanley, aged 15, when his left foot was caught between the elevator and the second floor landing. The boy was game to the core, and when the elevator had been taken to the lower floor he hopped over into the surgeon's office and said without the suggestion of a tremor: "Say, doc, my foot has been mashed off. Won't you trim it up a little?" Dr. George Robertson, the surgeon who attended the boy, said that he had the most wonderful nerve of anybody he had ever seen.

Lancaster, Ky.—Edward H. Walker died at his home in this county after a lingering illness of blood poisoning. Mr. Walker was the eldest of the famous Walker brothers, and was himself a man of national note as a fox hunter. Several times he has been president of the National Fox Hunters' association. He will be buried at Paint Lick, Ky.

Covington, Ky.—Warrants were sworn out by John P. Riggs, Jr., and John T. Vest for the arrest of W. T. Stephens and I. N. Jackson, of Pinet, Ky., who are charged with selling 4,000 pounds of pooled tobacco, and Richard Thomas and Emmet Wilson, of Nicholson, Ky., for selling 8,000 pounds of pooled tobacco.

Glasgow, Ky.—The logs of the old Lincoln cabin, which have been stored in Louisville since the 18th day of May last, were carried to Hodgenville and are being hauled to the Lincoln farm, where they will be placed in the new Memorial Hall and stay until time is no more.

Louisville, Ky.—James P. Helm, 56 years old, one of Louisville's best known attorneys, is dead.

Hepkinstville, Ky.—Eugene Poole, mail clerk on the L. & N., was arrested at Nashville by Special Postal Agent C. L. Patterson and brought here, charged with robbing mails. He waived examination and bond was filed at \$2,000.

Newport, Ky.—Former Sheriff John P. Nagel entered a plea of guilty in the circuit court to an indictment charging him with failing to perform an official duty in the suppression of a poolroom, and an agreed fine of \$200 and costs was entered.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, April 5.—A. C. Bicknell's wife and children have about recovered from the lagrippe.—The Rev. James Lunsford of Dreyfus visited H. N. Dean Saturday night.—The Hon. Caleb Powers spoke to a large crowd at Kerby Knob the 20th.—H. N. Dean is planning to visit W. S. Azbill of Locust Branch on business April 9th.—The heaviest fruit bloom in years is here, and we hope for a good fruit crop this year.—Wm. Hurst of this place went to Bear Wallow last week on business.—Roy Dean visited his grandfather at Sand Lick last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Lillian Abrams is home from school at Berea.—S. A. Engle is attending the Fiscal Court at McKee this week.

HUGH.

Hugh, April 3.—Mr. Everett Bengé visited Mr. Tom Azbill Saturday night, also went to Kerby Knob to hear Mr. Caleb Powers speak.—Mr. and Mrs. John Parks are visiting Mr. Park's daughter, Mrs. Click at Whites Station.—Mrs. M. Bengé and Miss Alice Bengé made a business trip to Berea Saturday.—Miss Lella Kimberlain is staying with her grandmother who is sick.—Mr. Henry Baker of near Bear Wallow visited John Hale Saturday night.—Mrs. Mary Hale has been seriously ill for the past week but is some better now.—Mr. G. M. Bengé made a trip to Hatcher's Run Sunday.—Died, March 25th the little one year old child of John Moberly. Its remains were laid to rest in the family graveyard beside its mother Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bengé entertained as their guest Easter, Mrs. and Mrs. Salem Azbill, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Barnes, Mr. J. Azbill and Mrs. James Sparks.—Mrs. Eli Sparks is sick.

WELCHBURG.

Welchburg, April 4.—J. W. Wilson has completed his new dwelling on the lot he bought from R. W. Rader, Sr.—L. C. and Pearl Goodman were home Saturday and Sunday from Annville College. We are glad to have a good school so close to home.—The Hon. Caleb Powers visited friends in Welchburg Friday night and spoke to a good crowd at Annville Saturday.—Lloyd Blair visited home folks at this place last week, but has returned to London to re-enter school.—Mr. Harvey Moore who has been sick is some better.

NATHANTON.

Nathanton, March 28.—Mr. John Wilson and wife are sick with lagrippe.—Jesse Wilson and wife visited friends at Travelers Rest yesterday and took dinner with W. Wilson.—J. F. Tinscher made a business trip to Staughton taking orders for the good home paper The Citizen. All wishing to hear Caleb Powers speak can do so by going to Union April 6th.—Jim McGeorge will soon have his new dwelling completed.—Jesse Holbrooks passed thru here Sunday on his way to Island City.—Mrs. J. J. Tinscher is visiting her uncle Elijah McWhorter at Nathanton.—J. F. Tinscher says he is well satisfied with his new home at Staughton.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, April 1.—Mrs. M. J. Davis has been very ill the past week but is much better now.—Mrs. Laura Campbell of Alabama is visiting her parents here.—The Rev. J. G. Allen preached at Pigeon Roost the last two Sundays.—K. W. McCollum has moved to Indian Creek.—Mr. George Fields went to Horse Lick today on a business trip.—Mr. D. B. Morris has moved back to Pond Creek from Perry County.

ETHEL.

Ethel, March 29.—W. B. Goner has sold his stove mill and timber at this place to Mr. Tate. Mr. Goner will start for his home at Somerset soon.—Mr. S. D. Rice of London was visiting his father and mother and other relatives of this place a few days last week.—The sick people with lagrippe are about all well again except Mrs. Liza Bingham. She is very ill yet.—Mr. and Mrs. Burnett Bingham were the welcome visitors at U. S. Rice's Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. S. C. Daley is no better.—Mr. R. P. Marcum is erecting a new kitchen.—Leova Rice visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Metcalf a few days last week.—Mr. H. H. Rice who is going to school at McKee visited home folks a day or two this week.—Mr. Julius Hacker had a fencing last Wednesday and got a good days work done.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for use throughout the season. They break up Colds, Cure Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Disorders, Headache and Stomach Troubles. THESE POWDERS NEVER FAIL. Sold by all Drug Stores. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. A trial package will be sent FREE to any mother who will address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

HURLEY.

Hurley, April 4.—Several from this place attended church at Birch Lick Sunday.—Next Saturday and Sunday is our regular meeting time at Indian Creek.—Mr. Riley Gabbard has been working at Horse Lick the past week.—Mrs. J. B. Isaacs and Mrs. W. M. Callahan of Birch Lick visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. Pal Gabbard Saturday.—Dave Gabbard has been improving Lewis Lake's house this week.—Messrs. Dr. J. D. Hayes, J. R. Hayes, Pal Gabbard and John Roberts, Cris Roberts and John Farmer and Ed Gabbard all took dinner in the woods at Tomis Branch Sunday. All report a jolly time.—The Hon. Caleb Powers will speak at McKee Tuesday, April 5th.

PARROT.

Parrot, April 3.—Several attended the Holiness meeting at Letter Box Saturday night.—Nine were baptized Sunday morning by the Rev. A. B. Gabbard.—Mr. Sam House of Grit, was at this place Saturday on business.—Married Saturday evening on April 2nd at the home of the bride, Miss Mary Burnham to Mr. Fred Cornelius. The bride is the daughter of John Burnham of this place. The groom is the son of Mr. Lafayette Cornelius of Ionia, Laurel County.—Mr. Cornelius is one of Laurel County's best school teachers.

Parrot, April 4.—Mr. Grover Gabbard and wife have been visiting relatives at this place the past few days.—The death angel visited the home of Mart Combs and took his mother away. She was eighty-two years old. She had come to stay with him and had only been here five days. She took sick and was thought to be improving, but on Wednesday she got a pain in her side and lived about thirty minutes. Every thing was done for her that could be done. She was taken back and laid to rest near Annville. The heart broken relatives and friends have the sympathy of the entire community. A precious one from us has gone. A voice we loved is stilled. A place is vacant in our home, which never can be filled. God in his wisdom has recalled. The boon his love had given. And though the body slumbers here, The soul is safe in heaven.

ANNVILLE.

Annnville, April 4.—The school at the Annnville Academy is doing good work and every one seems to be pleased with it.—Mr. J. R. Llewellyn and A. W. Baker prominent lawyers of McKee, were here in the interest of some cases of which they are interested.—The Hon. Caleb Powers spoke to a very large crowd of people at the Annnville church Friday and took dinner at the home of Mr. John Medlock.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, April 4.—Isaac Smith has returned from Hamilton, O. He says home in Kentucky beats Hamilton any time.—Moris Brewer and wife and Alfred Brewer left Tuesday for Oregon.—J. Smith made a business trip to Maulden Thursday.—Alfred Brewer was visiting John Evans at Beattyville the 29th.—Price Evans and family of Beattyville were visiting Mrs. Evan's parents Saturday and Sunday.—We are pleased to report that our community is much quieter than it was a few years ago and yet continues to improve.—A. W. Baker and Grant Riley attorneys at-law in Jackson County were at Booneville court, the past week attending to some business.—Silas Flannery made a business trip to Beattyville the past week.—J. D. Pierson has sold several disc harrows, turning plows and much wire fencing this spring. Our farmers are waking up to the fact that farming is the thing. Corn, meat, flour, poultry and other farm products are higher than they have been for years.

MAULDEN.

Maulden, April 3.—Mr. Luther Bowles who is attending the S. B. M. S. at London visited home folks last week. Mr. Dean Timberlake accompanied him.—The widow Cope's house caught fire last Tuesday and was burned to ashes while they were away from home. Nothing was saved from the dwelling at all. The fire caught from the fire place.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moore were visiting at Mr.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. J. F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. W. L. DUNN, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Green Amy's Saturday night and attended church at Liberty Sunday.—The Rev. Hacker filled his appointment at this place the fourth Saturday and Sunday. Two new additions to the church. Quite a crowd attended.—Mr. John Rader is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cope are to be congratulated over the arrival of a bouncing boy, March 20th.

MILDRED.

Mildred, April 3.—Jones Bros. are doing a good business with their new store.—Harvey Moore is farming this year.—Miss Sue Welch is no better.—A. J. Browning has hired to W. M. Duggin this summer.—The Tyner boys say they aim to wear the blue ribbon this summer with their base ball team.—The Hon. Caleb Powers will speak at Oak Grove church Apr. 6th. Every one come out and hear him.—Preston Dunigan is about well again.

CLAY COUNTY.

Mr. W. Taylor Muncy, who is representing The Citizen in Clay and Leslie Counties is meeting with a warm reception, and is having great success. He is delivering frequent speeches, which are well worth hearing. On Saturday, April 9, he will speak at Plank, at 10 a. m. and on the next Friday at 2 p. m. April 15, at Spring Creek, and at Hoskinton on Saturday at 10 a. m. Of course he will then give the people a chance to subscribe to The Citizen, but that will not be the subject of his address, which is "The Interest of the Mountains."

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, April 2.—J. A. Hunter had a fencing lately.—Miss Nannie Spence is taking the census for this district.—J. H. Edwards and family of Gray Hawk visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Bode Sandlin returned Friday from Clark County where he has been for the past two months.—The Rev. P. P. Metcalf preached at the Clark school house Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night and Monday night. The meeting was well attended. Good order prevailed. One addition was made to the church.—L. Gibson has moved to Alger.—Bob Huff had a fencing Wednesday. He had twenty-eight hands.—There will be a Gospel meeting at Mt. Carmel church commencing Friday, the 29th of April, and continuing Saturday and Sunday.

VINE.

Vine April 1.—Mr. Dave Burns who has been at London for some time has returned.—Cora Williams was the welcome guest of Bessie Parker Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Jim Williams is well again.—Jim Short passed thru here last week drumming.—Mr. Will Browning is still sick.—H. Ferguson is sick with lagrippe.

ALGER.

Alger, April 1.—Messrs. Hugh Campbell, Mason Field, E. V. Napier and Billy Byrd had a working last week and got a fine lot of work done.—Mr. S. E. Baker and family have moved to Clark County, where they expect to live.—Mr. Gilbert Grimes had a working.—B. Hunter also had a working.—Irish potatoes are being planted now.—Miss Rachel Combs passed here today on her way to Onedia on business.—David Bowman has been sick for some time.—Mrs. Myrtle Browning after visiting her friends and relatives here has gone home.—Mr. Henry Singleton left here Sunday for Morgan County.—Mrs. S. Singleton is visiting her father-in-law this week.—Callie Woods has been pasting paper for Maud Clark this week.

LESLIE COUNTY.

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ROCKCASTLE COURT.

Ned McIlone our well known agent, is starting out this week to see those of The Citizen subscribers who are in arrears, and to take any names of new subscribers who may wish to get The Citizen. He will start down the Red Lick country, and will also visit around Kingston, and then go to Climax, Disputanta, etc. He will be glad to see any one from those post-offices who wishes to pay for their subscriptions, or who has any complaint to make, as he is authorized to straighten out all such matters. If you have any trouble about your paper tell it to him.

BOONE.

Boone, April 4.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert and Mrs. Nora Wren who were hurt in a runaway accident near here last Sunday week are getting along nicely under the care of Dr. Cornelius of Berea.—Mr. Henry Gadd and A. D. Levett returned home Saturday.—Miss Hattie Poynter was in Berea Saturday on business.—Mrs. J. W. Lambert was at Copper Creek Saturday.—Mr. Charles Oldham is sick.—Mr. Pal Kidwell recently moved to Winchester.—Mrs. Susan Wren visited Mrs. Lewis near Snider last Sunday.—Mrs. Mattie Gadd who has been here some time returned to her home recently.—Mary Croucher who is attending school in Berea visited her



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father near Rockford last week.—Mr. Lewis of Snider made a business trip to Laurel County Saturday.—Mr. Sam Lambert railroad fireman at Richmond visited home folks here Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Frank Guinn of Berea was in this vicinity Sunday. Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Fairview.—Mrs. Arch Davis is quite sick.

WILDIE.

Wildie, April 4.—Miss Ella Adams of Berea visited Miss Nettie Fish Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Orla Dotson is sick.—Mr. Esmar Hayes is visiting his sister Mrs. Rance Coffey.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Graves of Paris were here between trains Sunday.—Mr. Thomas Mink is very low with typhoid fever.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Huston of Hazelpatch visited.—Mrs. Huston's father, Mr. Colman Burdette last week.

MADISON COUNTY.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, April 4.—Mr. Bill Powell of Jackson County spent a few days last week with his brother J. C. Powell.—Mrs. Geo. Young and daughter Jessie spent Thursday with Mrs. Coyle in Berea.—Mrs. J. Powell and Miss Martha Powell were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Sandlin in Richmond Friday.—Wm. Munday and James Murray made a business trip to Berea Saturday.—Mr. Mark Flannery and family of Berea have moved to their new farm here.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carpenter of Redlick were the guests of Mrs. Carpenter's sister, Mrs. Lewis Sandlin last week.—Mr. Alex Azbill and wife visited Mr. Azbill's parents in Richmond Thursday.—Mrs. A. P. Settle and Mrs. Pal Riddell were in Berea on business Wednesday.—Miss Lavade Creekmore of Mote spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. James Bales.—Mrs. Jno. Reeves who was taken to the Lexington Asylum Wednesday is reported some better.—Mr. John Powell bought a horse for \$210.—Curt Bengé and Tommie Linn were in our city on business Saturday.—Mrs. Maggie Golden of Berea is visiting relatives here this week.

DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, April 4.—Miss Lella Kimberlain is spending this week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bengé at Hugh.—Ben Puckett was home from Berea from Friday until Monday.—Mrs. Luther Kimberlain is sick.—Miss Dora Bengé who has been spending a few days at Kingston came home Sunday accompanied by Julie Maupin and Eva Riddell of Lexington, Ky.—C. G. Davis is home from St. Helens.—Miss Bennie Puckett who has been visiting in Morgan and Lee Counties for the past two months came home Saturday.—Mrs. Tom Davis is home again after an extended visit with friends in Beattyville.—Mr. and Mrs. James Jones are visiting in Richmond this week.—Jas G. Puckett was visiting in Lexington last week.—Saturday Mr. and Mrs. James Denney were called to the bedside of their daughter Mrs. Ira Denney who is very sick.—Mrs. Ellen Denney, of Frankfort left for home Friday after a stay of two weeks with friends here.

SILVER CREEK.

Silver Creek, April 5.—Mr. Ike Johnson is preparing to move to Indiana in the near future.—Mr. Bert Ramsey's saw mill has started again after being shut down for a while.

Mrs. D. C. Pullins of Berea visited her daughter Saturday and Sunday.—Sunday school here is progressing nicely.—Mrs. Gertrude Lake who has been sick is some better.—Mr. Abner Eversole has received a lot of portraits from Chicago, Ill., to be delivered shortly.—The Rev. Nash and family enjoyed a trip to Robe's mountain last Tuesday.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, April 1.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Venable, of Vincent passed through town Wednesday, enroute to Racoon, Laurel County, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Venable's brother.—Mrs. Patsy Cecil has moved to Lee County, where she will spend the summer with her sister near Bear Track.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rowland were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hurst Monday night.—Messrs. S. P. Caudell and Palmer Scott who have been attending the E. K. S. N. S. at Richmond have returned home to stay this summer.—The social given by Mrs. C. E. White, Saturday evening was quite a success and much enjoyed by those who attended.—Jas. Young, Jno. Botner and Sidney Caudell went to Beattyville Wednesday on legal business.—Court is in session at Booneville this week and our boys are complaining that they are skinning them alive.

VINCENT.

Vincent April 2.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Venable were in Laurel County a few days ago attending the burying of Mr. C. V. Chestnut, Mrs. Venable's brother.—Albert Fowler who recently moved from Station Camp to this place has now moved to Buck Creek.—Mr. T. B. Venable was at Rose's Creek a day or two last week on business.—Harvey Venable and Walter Bryant of Orpha were the guests of T. B. Venable Sunday night.—Circuit Court is now in session at Booneville and some of our boys have the benefit of the working statute.—Wm. Mays, U. S. Marshall who was to be tried at Booneville for the killing of Daniel Beard will be tried at Richmond at the next regular term of the Federal Court.

RICETOWN.

Ricetown, April 2.—R. W. Minter is here sowing oats on his farm. He will bring his family soon.—Henry Gabbard was at Idamay Thursday.—Judith and B. Gabbard, H. C. Gabbard's girls and Etta Gabbard, Dock's daughter and Sopha Baker returned home from Berea, where they have been attending school.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Reynolds of Cow Creek visited Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gabbard recently.—The gasoline mill at this place is doing good business.—Alfred Amis and Chester Baker came home from Berea Thursday.—The school at Cow Creek will close April 15th with an exhibition.—Circuit Court is in session at Booneville this week. Quite a number of our citizens attended Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntosh visited Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gabbard last Sunday.—Mr. Wm. Wilson of Cow Creek is very poorly.—There is a fine prospect for a good fruit crop.—Miss Pearl and Lucy Gabbard were at Cow Creek Friday.—Miss Lucy Reynolds of Cow Creek visited relatives here last week.—James R. Gabbard returned home from Hamilton, O. last

Saturday where he had been visiting his brother Meredith and doing some work for him.—Mrs. Mary Moore spent last Saturday and Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bolla of Bear Creek.—Mrs. Philip Wilson died recently with pneumonia. She left to mourn her loss seven small children.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ross passed thru here Monday on their way to Lelpic, O., to make their home. Miss Rachel Baker is going with them to make her home.—The Hon. Caleb Powers will address the voters of this place Monday April 11, in the interest of his race for Congress.—Miss Bessie Eversole of Cow Creek who is going to school at the State Normal at Richmond is home for a few days.—E. E. Gabbard was home from Buckhorn recently on a visit.—Mr. Hacker is starting up a store at the old John Wilder stand.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, April 2.—Circuit Court begins Monday at Booneville.—Albert Boman delivered an interesting sermon to a large crowd Sunday at Walnut Grove.—Silas Moore who has been attending school at Berea returned home a few days ago.—A. D. Bowman lost a fine mare and colt a few days ago.—Vesta Roberts returned home from Berea this week.—J. F. Brewer will teach at Walnut Grove this year.—It is reported here that the house of Sol Banks of Kelleyville burned down and one of his children burned with it.—Deputy Marshal Wm. Mays who was indicted in the in the Circuit Court at Booneville for the killing of Dan Beard has his case transferred to the Federal Court at Richmond.—G. J. Gentry and A. B. Bryant made a business trip to Booneville Wednesday.—R. E. Peters is serving as a juror at Booneville this week.—Eli Tyre was fined fifty dollars this court, working statute applied.

LAUREL COUNTY.

LONDON.

London, April 4.—The game of baseball last Saturday between Williamsburg Institute ended with a score of 5 to 4 in favor of S. B. M. S.—School is still progressing nicely here.—The Rev. Charles D. Tillman of Atlanta, Ga., preached a great sermon at the Christian Church last Sunday to a large audience.—Mr. Dave Watkins returned from Barboursville, where he has been as a juror in a murder case.—The Fiscal Court did very good business this term. They appropriated several dollars for the purpose of building better roads.—Mr. Tom Nicholson and family of Brock, left for the west last week where they expect to remain for a while.

BONHAM.

Bonham, April 1.—We were sorry to hear of the death of John Weaver who was killed in a coal mine at Middleboro March 21st. He was brought home for burial and buried in the old Ward grave yard March 24th. The Rev. Thomas Reams officiating at the funeral services. He leaves a good old Christian father and mother, several brothers and sisters to mourn his death.—A large crowd took dinner with E. Denham Easter day, and all seemed to have a nice time. Old Aunt Sallie Collier from Corbin was also there with us.

(Continued on fifth page.)

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